British Burma.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(EDUCATION)

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

FOR

1869-70.

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MEMORANDUM

BY

MAJOR GENERAL A FYTCHE, CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BURMA,

ON THE

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

FOR 1869-70.

The present Report of the Director of the Public Instruction is the third which has been submitted by Mr. P. Hordern, and will be found to furnish some new and interesting details respecting the progress of education in British Burma, to which the Chief Commissioner begs to invite particular attention.

2. On the face of the Report it would appear that the educational wants of the people of this Province are but indifferently provided for. The population is 2½ millions, yet at this moment there are only 182 schools in British Burma which are in any way under Government supervision; and of these only four are directly supported by the State. The remainder are private schools, indirectly assisted by Grants-in-aid. The total number of pupils in attendance at all these schools is 6,347.

3. These schools have gradually grown up with the introduction of British Administration into the three Provinces of Arakan, Tenasserim and Pegu. On the one hand, schools were found necessary for the children of Europeans and those of mixed parentage. On the other hand, Missionaries of various persuasions have established schools, more or less connected with Missionary purposes, to which Burmese, Karens, and children indeed of every race in Burma, have gladly resorted, not however for the sake of religious instruction, but as a means for the promotion of their happiness and prosperity in this life. From an early period in the history of

British rule in Burma, these schools have received considerable support from Government in the shape of special grants for building purposes, or regular annual allowances; all of which have of late years been reduced to some sort of system, and brought under the operation of the rules for the distribution of Grants-in-aid.

4. The Imperial grant for Education, Science and Art for the year 1869-70 is £11,530, of which only the sum of £8,184-16*s.* was actually expended. The expenditure from private sources amounted to £10,902. The total expenditure for the education of 6,347 pupils being £18,620, or about £3 per head per annum; and of this sum considerably more than half is derived from private subscriptions.

5. When it is considered that only 6,347 pupils are educated under Government supervision out of a population of 2½ millions, it must be confessed that the proportion of educated youth is very small in Burma, being only one educated person out of four hundred individuals. Then again if the sums expended on education, aggregating £18,620, be compared with the 2½ millions of inhabitants, it will be seen that the expenditure does not amount to one penny per head yearly for the mass of the population.

6. In addition however to the schools under Government supervision, it will be necessary to draw attention to the fact that the education of the masses, in reading, writing and arithmetic, has long been provided for by the indigenous schools attached to the several Buddhist Monasteries throughout British Burma; as well as by a number of private Village schools, both male and female, which are carried on by private individuals, either as paid schoolmasters or as acts of religious merit. The results of this indigenous system of Education are so far satisfactory, that there are few persons of the male sex in British Burma who cannot read and write, and who are not familiar with the rudiments of arithmetic.

7. In dealing with Mr. Hordern's present Report it will be advisable to review the subject of Education in Burma under two distinct heads; the first referring to the Monastic or indigenous schools in the Province, and the second referring to the schools, which are more or less under Government supervision. These for the sake of clearness may be divided into Indigenous schools and Government schools.

PART I.

INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

8. At para. 44 of the present Report Mr. Hordern furnishes a table showing the statistics of those Indigenous schools; from which it will be seen that nearly fifty thousand children are known to be educated in about four thousand of these schools. But as some returns are wanting, and many are probably incomplete, it is easy to infer that the number of both pupils and schools is considerably in excess of the numbers stated by Mr. Hordern. It would therefore appear, *prima facie*, that few countries in the East are better provided with the means for a Primary education than the Province of British Burma.

9. The existence of these schools was originally brought to the notice of Government by the late Chief Commissioner, Sir Arthur Phayre; and in 1866, an Educational Department was formed consisting of a Director of Public Instruction and four Circuit Teachers, for the purpose of imparting a higher knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, and land measuring in the Monastery schools, whenever this could be done without hurting the prejudices of the religious inmates of the building.

10. The Chief Commissioner is aware that a great difference of opinion exists as regards the utility of these Monastery schools, and the best method of promoting their efficiency. Personally he has always been favourable to the scheme as originally proposed by Sir Arthur Phayre, and he is still most anxious that every effort should be made to utilize these Indigenous schools and incorporate them in the Government scheme. At the same time he is not blind to the difficulties to be encountered, and although he does not believe that those difficulties are insurmountable, yet he fears that the Educational Department is scarcely in a position to grapple with them under existing circumstances.

11. Mr. Hough, the first Director, confined his attention to the Monastery Schools, and did his best to remove any prejudices which might exist on the part of the Buddhist priests to the introduction of a better system of education; and though he was compelled to leave Burma on account of his health very shortly after his appointment; yet before he quitted his post he was enabled to introduce the four Circuit Teachers into some of the Monastic Schools. Since then Mr. Hordern has devoted considerable attention to the subject, and the results of his experience will be found in paras. 45 to 52 of the present Report. Mr. Hordern was also accompanied in some of his visits to the Monastic Schools by Mr. Talboys Wheeler, the

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, who has had some experience of Education in the East in which he still takes considerable interest.

12. After an anxious and careful consideration of the subject the Chief Commissioner would submit his views as regards these Monastic schools, under four different heads, namely:—

1st.—Inspection.
2nd.—Organization.
3rd.—Measures for internal improvement.
4th.—Future status of Monastic schools.

I.—INSPECTION.

13. The question of Inspection is one of pressing importance. With the present means at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction, it is obvious that but little influence can be brought to bear upon four thousand schools. Indeed it will be seen from para. 45 of Mr. Hordern's Report, that only twenty six of these Monastic schools are in any way under the supervision of the Circuit Teachers.

14. During the past year the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the formation of Local Committees at the Head quarters of each District throughout the Province, composed of official and non-official residents, for the purpose of supervising, as far as may be, the progress of education in the several Districts. But it can scarcely be expected that the members can do much more than pay passing visits to the Monastic schools. Accordingly, the measure can only be regarded as a preliminary one, introduced with the view of showing the Buddhist priests that the British Government, and the local Authorities generally, are really interested in the progress of education, and will ultimately make a liberal education the basis of selection for Government employ.

15. By this preliminary measure of establishing Local Committees, the Chief Commissioner trusts that he is paving the way for submitting hereafter a proposal for the appointment of a Native Deputy Inspector of Primary Schools in each District, to be paid out of the Educational Cess Fund; as suggested by the Government of India in the Home Secretary's letter of the 30th June 1870, No. 340, and also for the appointment of one Inspector of Schools for the scattered educational institutions of a higher class, who would be competent to be a personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction

in the work of inspection, and whose pay might perhaps be debited to Imperial Revenue.

16. With this Educational Staff, and the active help of District Officers, the Director of Public Instruction would be in a position to organize and control the education of the Province, which he is utterly unable to do at present from sheer want of hands and eyes. Thus during the past year, although the Director of Public Instruction has been travelling with but little intermission, he has been unable to visit any of the schools in the Division of Arakan.

17. The success of the Local Committees which are now under formation mainly depends upon the cordial assistance and active co-operation of the District officers; and the Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity to impress strongly upon those Officers, that the term "administration" is not restricted to the judicial and fiscal department of their duties, but includes a far wider range which should be by no means neglected. Indeed the Chief Commissioner is assured that he is only expressing the views of the Government of India, when he reminds the District officers in this Province that all Departments alike, whether connected with education, or public health, or public works, or telegraph, or any other measures having for their object the promotion of the moral and material benefit of the masses, have a claim upon their active support, but little short of the more immediately pressing work of the judicial bench and the collection of revenue. At the same time the Chief Commisssioner is satisfied that the several Deputy Commissioners only require a channel, such as is now afforded by the Local Educational Committees, to enable them to exercise a sensible influence upon the people of their respective Districts, by showing that they take a sincere interest in meeting the educational wants of the rising generation.

II.—Organization of Monastic Schools.

18. In paras. 47 to 49 of the present Report, Mr. Horden reviews the present disorganized state of Monastic rule in British Burma, and the best mode of bringing some controlling influence to bear upon the advancement of Monastic education. It is not difficult to understand how the substitution of British rule, which disconnects itself with all matters relating to the religion of the people, in the place of a Native rule, under which the Sovereign was practically the head of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, should have been followed by a decay of ecclesiastical discipline. Absence of a controlling

head naturally tends to insubordination and self assertion, and to a laxity and indifference in the performance of ecclesiastical duties. It should also be considered that the Primary education in Burma, which is carried on in the Monastic schools, is merely regarded as a work of religious merit, undertaken for the purpose of securing reward in a future life, or to win the favour of a superior and secure ecclesiastical promotion in the present state of existence. These facts are sufficient to account for the listlessness and indifference, which according to the testimony both of Mr. Hordern and Mr. Wheeler, at present prevails in the Monastic schools.

19. Mr. Hordern submits as a suggestion that the only sure method of prosecuting the plan of Monastic school education would be for the Local Government to restore the lost power of the Monks by appointing in each District, a District Superior, making all Monks subordinate to him, and conferring the appointment upon him on condition of his introducing our books and system into all Monastic schools of the District. Mr. Hordern adds that such a measure would no doubt have immense effect, but that there are obvious and fatal objections to it.

20. The Chief Commissioner entirely concurs with Mr. Hordern as to the vital objections to such a measure. If however the Monks of a District could be induced to elect a superior amongst themselves, there would possibly be no objection to the recognition of such a Superior as a means of communication between the Deputy Commissioner and the Monastic schools of the District in their collective character. The Chief Commissioner however approves of Mr. Hordern's proposition for stimulating the teachers in the Monastic schools, by granting aid in the shape of books according to the efficiency of the school.

III.—Measures for Internal Improvement.

21. The measure above alluded to by Mr. Hordern will it is hoped tend to improve the efficiency of the Monastic schools; but until the Inspecting staff already indicated is brought into operation, and the interest of the Monks fairly aroused to the necessity of enforcing a regular school discipline, the progress of internal improvement will be very slow. At present there is a general laxity. Pupils come and go when they like, eat their meals when they think proper, and are often to be seen smoking the green Burmese cheroot in the midst of their so called studies. In those schools which form separate buildings half detached from the Monastery, there is perhaps less con-

fusion; but still there is so much noise and babbling as to preclude the idea of systematic application or continuous study. But in those institutions in which the Monastery and school consist of one large apartment, and in which Monks and boys eat, sleep, smoke and lounge, with occasional intervals of reading, throughout the day, it would be impossible that any rudiments of any value could be taught at all.

22. The necessity for an Inspector of Primary Schools in every District is further proved by the fact that the Circuit Teachers at present employed do apparently nothing, even in the schools immediately under their supervision, which can really be said to promote the cause of general education. They are perfectly independent, being themselves under no supervision; and it is found that when they attend a Monastic school, it is not to assist a master or to give lessons to classes, but only to give instruction to two or three older boys, who do not belong to the school, but who are anxious to qualify themselves for lucrative employment.

23. But beside the rivalry between Monastic schools from which much may be expected, the Chief Commissioner looks forward to the rivalry which is likely to exist hereafter between the Monasteries and the Government Primary schools, as being calculated to effect far more in the promotion of efficiency and introduction of discipline and order. When the Normal schools have been brought into operation, and Primary schools are placed in the charge of competent masters, the natural desire for easy and lucrative employment will lead the parents to transfer their children from the Monastic school to the Government school at a comparatively early age, unless the former use the books and impart the education which can alone qualify a youth for such duties.

IV.—Future Status of Monastic Schools.

24. The future status of Monastic schools on the Government system of education will naturally depend very much upon the success of the experiment under trial. The Chief Commissioner however is of opinion that under no circumstances whatever can they be entirely ignored, or are they likely to be entirely superseded. They have existed from time immemorial, and have taken such deep root in the minds and manners of the people, and are so closely associated with their religious ideas and historical traditions, that it can scarcely be question-

ed that they will live as long as the Buddhist religion lives, and are not unlikely to survive its downfall.

25. Still however the increasing demand for educated intelligence in Burma is such that the cause of secular education must triumph over what it cannot supersede. Boys of tender years will be sent by their pious parents to the Monasteries to be taught not merely the rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic, but to be indoctrinated in the peculiar tenets of the Buddhist religion, and be taught the way by which the soul can escape from the turmoil of the passions and the vortex of successive existences, and find deliverance in the eternal repose of Nirvana. Thus whilst the Monastic schools are from an educational point of view but little removed from the Dames' schools, which prevailed in England down to a comparatively recent period, they maintain a hold upon the affections of the people which was altogether wanting in the English institution. But unless the Monks fairly qualify themselves for imparting an education which will befit boys to take a part in the practical duties of civilized life, the ordinary motives of self interest will lead parents to send their sons to Government schools for such preparations as may be necessary. Under all circumstances the Monastic schools will relieve Government schools of the mere drudgery in imparting the early rudiments; enabling the latter institutions to take the pupils up from that point into the higher regions of history, geography and the elements of the natural and physical sciences, should the latter even find their way into the curriculum of Monastic education.

PART II.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

26. In dealing with the remaining schools in British Burma, the Chief Commissioner has to summit his observations under the general head of Government schools, meaning thereby not merely such schools as have been established by Government, but all schools which are in any way under Government supervision. These observations naturally fall under six heads, namely :—

1st.—Grants-in-Aid.

2nd.—Higher Class Schools.

3rd.—Middle Class Schools.
4th.—Normal Schools.
5th.—Female Schools.
6th.—Lower Class Schools.

I.—GRANTS-IN-AID

27. As regards Grants-in-aid the Chief Commissioner observes that a revised Code of Rules for the distribution of these Grants has been prepared by the Director of Public Instruction, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India, and the subject only awaits final orders.

II.—HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

28. The progress of the two Aided schools of the Higher class, which have been respectively established at Maulmain and Rangoon, is reported by Mr. Hordern to be satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that Mr. Gilbert's school at Maulmain maintains its efficiency, but hopes to receive hereafter a more favourable report upon its financial position. No candidates have appeared as yet for the University Entrance examination. A material advance however has been made in this direction by the conversion of the Middle class schools at Akyab and Maulmain into High Schools; but it will probably take some time before this standard is reached.

29. The Director of Public Instruction remarks upon the necessity for obtaining more direct assistance from Government for some time to come, if any advance of higher education in this Province is considered desirable. The Chief Commissioner is inclined to endorse the remarks of Mr. Hordern on this subject. Although he regards the Primary education of the masses as the first object of the educational department, yet he would be glad to see the gradual rise of schools in the centre of each district, similar to the Zillah schools in Bengal; and he trusts that the schools provisionally sanctioned at Shwè-gyeen and Mergui will be the first step in this direction.

III.—MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.

30. The four existing Government schools, that is, the four schools which have been specially established and maintained by Government, appear from the present Report to be progressing fairly, but to be in a great want of a more efficient local supervision. This want will it is hoped be sufficiently met for the present by the formation of the new District Committees.

31. The Maulmain school seems to be highly popular under Mr. Thompson, and the Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that the attendance at the Akyab school, which had fallen off after the second destruction of the school room by fire, is again improving, and he hopes that the improvement will prove permanent. At Prome the utmost exertions of Mr. Margenaut seem to be required to raise the attendance of the Government school at that place, which is still very poor. As regards Kyouk Phyoo, General Fytche is glad to notice a more favourable report regarding Mr. McKertich, in his new appointment.

32. Besides the above Government schools there are certain Middle Class Anglo Vernacular schools, which are aided by Government. These are for the most part Mission schools, and are at present the principal source of English Education in British Burma. The distribution of the grants however is somewhat unequal, and the standard of education is by no means uniform. St. Paul's school at Rangoon, and the Boys' school established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Rangoon and Maulmain, are favorably reported upon, and appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the people.

IV.—Normal Schools.

33. The aided Normal schools for Karens, established by the American Mission in various central stations of the Province, are not very favourably reported upon, excepting that at Bassein, which has for a number of years been much in advance of the rest, and which is in an efficient state owing to the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter. The majority of the schools appear to be conducted somewhat irregularly, but the primary requirement of these institutions, so long as they receive the aid of Government, is obviously a provision for their systematic inspection, and the circumstances of the schools are now under the consideration of Government. As regards the Rangoon Training school, the Chief Commissioner has always laid considerable stress on the primary necessity of establishing a good school for the training of both Masters and Mistresses as the foundation of a general system of Primary education.

34. The Training school about to be opened at Rangoon will absorb a large portion of the Funds at credit of the Educational cess, but this is no more than the Fund ought legitimately to bear. Without trained teachers no efficient system

of Primary education can be constructed, and the training of teachers is therefore the first object to which, for some years the cess Funds must be mainly devoted. The Chief Commissioner hopes to see this institution opened very shortly.

V.—Female Schools.

35. The number of Female Schools in the Province is still insignificant; and of those noticed in the report the majority are English or Anglo Vernacular Schools of a comparatively high class. The subject of Female Education in Burma is however of special interest, and the Chief Commissioner is disposed to concur with the Director of Public Instruction, in looking forward to the day when this Province will set a conspicuous example in this direction, and when our system of Primary Vernacular Education will include the mass of the female as well as of the male population. The necessity for schools of a higher class for girls will continue to be exceptional, but it seems not too much to anticipate, both from the success which has already attended the efforts of Missionaries, and from the happy absence of anything like caste prejudice, that good elementary schools for girls under trained female teachers, and supported mainly from the local cess will be thoroughly and widely appreciated by the people. The field is of course as yet almost untried, and from the want of teachers alone the progress must of necessity be slow for a time; but the Chief Commissioner trusts that by the establishment of a Female Department of the Training School, the way will be paved for a large access of intelligence to the women of the country, and through their influence to every household in British Burma.

VI.—Lower Class Schools.

36. The Chief Commissioner has no particular observations to offer under this head. Mr. Hordern, has entered at some length into the subject of Primary Education and has shown in detail the progress which has been made in this class of schools during the year.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

BRITISH BURMA.

1869-70.

Arrangement of the Report.

The present Report will be prefaced by a brief summary of the principal features of Educational progress during the year, and the Report itself will be divided, as last year, into two main sections, the first showing the general working of the department under the usual headings, and second containing notices of the various individual schools.

In the Appendix will be found extracts from reports of Managers of Schools and the usual Statistical Returns.

SUMMARY.

The year 1869-70 has been one of promise for the future of Education in Burma. If great material results cannot be recorded the foundations at least of solid advance in various branches of the work have been for the first time firmly laid.

Primary Education.

2. At the opening of the year the great question of the policy to be pursued in the matter of Primary Education was awaiting the decision of the Supreme Government. That policy has now been declared and active steps have been taken towards the organization of a comprehensive system, based in the first instance upon the existing Primary Schools of the country indigenous and other.

Government Training School.

3. For the attainment of the initial requirement, a staff of trained teachers, the establishment of a school at Rangoon for Masters and Mistresses has been sanctioned; and in the female department

of the Training School the first foundation of a system of Female Education will be laid.

Middle Class Schools and the Grant-in-Aid System.

4. The whole subject of the system under which Grants-in-Aid are administered, which forms so important a part of the work and to which the Government looks principally for the development of Education of the Middle and Higher class has been brought under examination and a new code of Grant-in-Aid rules has been framed and submitted to Government for sanction.

Government Middle Class Schools.

5. The establishments of the existing Government Schools of the Middle class have been completely revised and provisional sanction has been given to the opening of two new Schools of this class in two central stations.

Higher class Schools.

6. The importance of Higher class Education has been recognized and sanction conveyed to the proposal to raise to the rank of High Schools on a revised establishment the Middle class Schools of Akyab and Maulmain.

These schools will now teach up to the Entrance standard and the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta has included Rangoon in the list of stations at which examinations for Entrance to the University may be held.

Scholarships.

7. For the promotion of emulation among Schools of the various classes and as an inducement to pupils to continue their studies till the course has been completed, a series of scholarships has been created, and will be awarded each year at the annual examination of the two High Schools.

Educational Cess.

8. For the administration of the Local Cess Fund rules have been drafted and a detailed plan for the disposal of the accumulated funds as well as of the annual current income is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The receipts of the department from this source shew a slight increase over those of last year.

Local Committees of Public Instruction.

9. The Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the formation at the head quarters of each district in the Province, of a Local Committee of Public Instruction composed of Official and Non-official residents for the supervision of Government

Schools and particularly of the measures adopted for the advancement of Primary Education; and it is hoped that an Agency of Inspection adequate to the work will shortly be set on foot.

Thus during the year which is now current I hope to see the commencement of an organized system of Public Instruction for the Province. A system falling short indeed of the full requirements of the country and aiming for the present no higher than the Standard of a Bengal Zillah School but so far as it goes, complete and comprising what has been set before this Department as its first and principal object, a general plan of Primary instruction for the agricultural population. The Education of the mass of that population both male and female will be taken in hand systematically and advanced through the medium of a revenue locally raised and expended, while that of the middle and upper classes will be re-organized and placed upon a new footing in connection with the Indian University system.

And it is hoped that the District Committees will be the means of exciting a new and genuine local interest in Education throughout the Province, as well as of supplying to some extent what has long been wanting, efficient local supervision over Educational affairs.

SECTION I.

GENERAL REPORT.

General Statistics.

10. The number of Schools receiving support from the State remains nearly the same as at the close of last year, and there is a fair increase in the number of pupils attending them.

At the close of the year under report there were 182 Schools of which 4 were directly maintained by Goverment and the remainder were aided either under the Grant-in-aid rules or by the gratuitous supply of School books and teachers.

11. The total number of pupils on the rolls of these Schools was 6,347, a small percentage on a population of more than two millions.

Last year a total of 178 Schools with 5,544 pupils was reported: the present returns therefore shew a net increase of 4 Schools and 803 pupils.

Owing to imperfection in the returns of the Aided Village Schools no general average of the daily attendance can be given.

12. The tabular Statement which follows shews the number and distribution of Schools and pupils under the supervision of this department in each district of the Province.

DISTRICTS.		Number of Schools				Pupils attending.			
		Government	Private.		Total.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.		Total.
			Missionary	Others.			Missionary	Others.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PEGU	Rangoon	...	41	13	54	...	1540	142	1682
	Bassein	...	64	...	64	...	2113	...	2113
	Myan Oung	...	20	...	20	...	359	...	359
	Prome	1	5	...	6	65	228	...	293
	Toungoo	...	5	...	5	...	359	...	359
TENASSERIM	Maulmain	1	13	16	30	236	899	142	1277
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwè Gyeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN	Akyab	1	...	...	1	145	...	...	145
	Ramree	1	...	...	1	93	...	...	93
	Sandoway	...	...	1	1	...	...	26	26
	Total	4	148	30	182	539	5498	310	6347

The inequality which still appears in the distribution of State support to Education in the several districts will it is hoped be done away during the current year when the various measures alluded to in the preface to this Report have been brought into active operation.

13. Complete information regarding private Schools not under Government inspection has not been obtained excepting in the case of the indigenous Primary schools of which a careful return has been prepared in each district. The result shews a total of 3,778 schools of this class in existence containing 48,842 pupils. These Schools are to form the base of a general system of Primary Education and are fully treated of below under the head of Lower Class Schools.

Income and Expenditure.

14. The grant from the the Imperial revenues for Education, Science and Art for the year 1869-70 was Rupees 1,15,300 or £ 11,530. The expenditure from this source during the year was Rs. 81,849 or £ 8,184-18.

Setting against this the receipts from Fees in Government Schools which amount to Rs. 4,668 (£ 466-16) a net expenditure appears of Rs. 77,181 (£ 7,718-2) and a saving of Rs. 38,119 (£ 3,811-18).

The principal saving is from the reserve fund left at the disposal of the Government of India.

The revenue of the Province for the year being Rs. 119,13,487 (£ 1,191,348-14); the imperial expenditure on Education, Science and Art was .513 or rather more than a half per cent on the revenue.

The expenditure from private sources is shewn as Rs. 1,09,020 or £ 10,902, (of which Rs. 45,458 or £ 4,545-16, is from Fees &c.,) making the total expenditure on Education Science and Art, Rs. 1,86,201, or £ 18,620-2, against Rs. 2,09,599 or £ 20,959-18 last year.

This result is nearly the same as that shewn for 1867-68 and the increase of expenditure last year was principally upon buildings.

15. The usual summary of expenditure under the three prescribed headings is given below :—

Charges.	Expenditure during 1869-70.		
	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Direction	13,306	„	13,306
2. Inspection	2,047	„	2,047
3. Instruction (including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above head)	61,828	1,09,020	1,70,848
Total ...	77,181	1,09,020	1,86,201

Of the Local Funds in this summary the sum of Rs. 45,458 (£ 4,545-16) was from fees &c., and Rs. 63,562 (£ 6,356-4) from Private contributions.

16. The following abstract shews the distribution of expenditure under the customary heads :—

Source of Charge.	From Imperial Funds.	Expenditure. From Local Funds. Fees and Fines.	Other Local Sources.	Total.	Total Expenditure from Imperial and Local Sources.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	13,306	.....	.....	.....	13,306	7.14
Inspection	2,047	.....	.....	.....	2,047	1.09
Higher Class Schools.						
Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided	5,000	11,632	116	11,748	16,748	8.99
Middle Class Schools.						
Government,	17,210	4,668	.....	4,668	21,876	11.74
Aided,	15,015	13,631	41,290	56,921	71,936	38.60
Lower Class Schools.						
Government,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided,	6,854	766	6,173	6,939	13,793	7.40
Normal Schools.						
Government,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided,	3,840	472	10,545	11,017	14,857	7.94
Female Schools.						
Government,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided,	5,760	12,289	5,438	17,727	23,487	12.61
Agri-Horticultural Society	1,300	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.69
Literary Society	300	.....	.....	.....	300	.16
S.P.G. Orphanage	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.64
Vernacular School Books	2,792	.....	.....	.....	2,792	1.49
Publication of Pali Grammar	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.50
Three-Tongued Book	250	.....	.....	.....	250	.13
Miscellaneous	1,307	.....	.....	.....	1,307	.70
Total	77,181	45,458	63,562	1,09,020	1,86,201	

17. In the Statement which follows the receipts from Fees &c., in Schools of the Higher and Middle Class are compared with those of last year :

RECEIPTS from School Fees &c., in Higher and Middle Class Schools.

	1868-69	1869-70	Increase.	Decrease.
Higher Class Schools, ...	12,193	11,632		561
Middle Class Schools (Government,)	4,650	4,668	18	
Middle Class Schools (Aided) . . .	15,639*	15,631		8
Total . .	32,482	31,931	18	569

The Local Cess.

18. The portion of the 5 per cent land Cess allotted to this department has, I trust for the last time, been allowed to accumulate, and the capital in hand has been raised to the sum of Rs. 1,25,273 or £12,527-6. Of this accumulated fund however the sum of Rs. 19,613 has been appropriated by order of the Government of India to the payment of the Rural Police Officers called "Goungs," and the balance in hand is thus reduced to Rs. 1,05,660 (£10,566.)

The reasons which have necessitated the postponement of a disposal of these funds, as well as the steps which have been taken towards their devotion to the object for which they are raised, will be found stated at length under the head of Lower Class Schools.

Draft rules based upon those in force in Oudh have been prepared for the future control and audit of the fund in direct connection with this department.

The detailed statement which follows shews the collections in each district during the past year and the actual state of the fund, without reckoning the deductions above mentioned on account of the Village Police.

* The entry last year of Rs. 10,974 was erroneous.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of the Education portion of the 5 per Cent Cess in 1869-70.

	RECEIPTS.									EXPENDITURE.													
DISTRICTS.	Balance on 1st April 1869.			Collected in 1869-70.			TOTAL.			Collection and Management of the Fund			Grants-in-aid			Land measuring Schools.			TOTAL.			Balance on 1st April 1870.			REMARKS.
Rangoon -	24,246	6	9	7,320	10	1	31,567	0	10	555	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	4	1	31,011	12	9	
Bassein -	14,189	4	4	6,121	6	7	20,310	10	11	596	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	1	11	19,714	9	0	
Prome -	5,681	11	11	2,755	3	6	8,436	15	5	326	5	10	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	503	5	10	7,933	9	7	
Myan Oung -	6,877	10	0	3,087	15	5	9,965	9	5	266	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	4	8	9,699	4	9	
Toungoo -	662	2	7	383	10	3	1,045	12	10	80	15	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	15	11	964	12	11	
Maulmain -	9,041	7	11	4,554	4	8	13,595	12	7	542	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	542	12	10	13,052	15	9	
Mergui -	2,098	2	6	600	12	5	2,698	14	11	93	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	7	11	2,605	7	0	
Tavoy -	2,876	9	6	944	6	11	3,821	0	5	134	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	9	4	3,686	7	1	
Shwè-Gyeen -	4,019	8	0	1,211	5	1	5,230	13	1	72	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	12	3	5,158	0	10	
Akyab -	19,101	15	8	6,257	5	4	25,359	5	0	953	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	953	14	11	24,405	6	1	
Ramree -	4,057	8	1	1,102	2	2	5,159	10	3	192	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	15	10	4,966	10	5	
Sandoway -	1,645	9	4	511	13	1	2,157	6	5	83	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	2	3	2,074	4	2	
TOTAL -	94,498	0	7	34,850	15	6	1,29,349	0	1	3,898	11	9	.....	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	4,075	11	9	1,25,273	4	4	

Controlling Agency.

19. In the report for 1868-69, the necessity which exists for an increase to the agency of supervision and inspection was very strongly represented, and the Chief Commissioner cordially endorsed the representation. The Government of India in touching upon this point admitted the inadequacy of the existing agency but declined to sanction the increase recommended until the agency of district Officers in the cause of Primary Education should have been enlisted in this Province to the same extent as elsewhere, referring especially to the Central Provinces where excellent results have been produced by the co-operation of district Officers.

20. For the purpose of carrying out the views of the Government in this respect a proposal was made for the formation in each district of a Local Committee of Public Instruction with a Secretary appointed by the Local Government and upon a footing similar to that on which such Committees rest in Bengal. The proposal has received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner and the Committees are now in course of formation.

A copy of the rules for their guidance is appended to this Report.

21. In the absence of a complete departmental agency of Inspection this measure appears a very important one and calculated to create fresh interest in Education not only among Officers of Government but among the people generally. The co-operation of the people seems to be as necessary as that of district Officers and it is hoped that it may be found feasible to place on each Committee one or two influential native gentlemen. It is anticipated that in a matter so intimately affecting the daily life of the people, the fact of Officers of Government working in concert with and consulting the views of natives of position will do much to shew that the Government is in earnest in the matter and to carry success to our plans; while this mode of supervising the education of his district will not be too severe a tax upon the time of the district Officer.

The appointment of Deputy Inspectors of Primary Schools under the orders of the local Committees, in districts where the Cess Fund is able to support the charge, will be of great assistance in the work of inspection, and will doubtless be followed by the adoption of measures which are allowed

to be necessary to the efficient supervision of Schools of a higher class. Although the need of such provision is already strongly felt it is perhaps as well that the organization of the department should be completed gradually. As soon as our new machinery is put in motion it will be seen where undue friction is occasioned and will be easy to remedy defects or supply omissions which it is not now possible to foresee.

Districts visited.

22. The districts which I have visited during the past year are Rangoon, Bassein Myan-Oung, Prome and Toungoo in the Pegu Division, and in Tenasserim, Maulmain, Shwè Gyeen, Tavoy and Mergui. The lateness of the season prevented my visiting Arakan before the close of the year.

Grant-in-Aid Rules.

23. The inadequacy of the existing rules under which Educational Grants-in-Aid are administered was noticed last year, and the desirability of a thorough revision of the rules having been suggested by the Government of India, a new code of rules has been drawn up and submitted for the approval of the Government.

Final orders upon this subject may be expected shortly when the Grant-in-Aid system will be re-organized.

As regards building grants, in the meantime, the rules in force in Bengal have been made applicable to this Province.

Higher Class Schools.

24. The following tabular statement shews the number and comparative progress of Schools teaching nominally up to the University Entrance Standard.

Comparative return of Aided Schools of the Higher class.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total expenditure.	
1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70.
2	2	195	202	173	176	Rs. 19,315	Rs. 18,336

25. The two aided schools entered in the above return, the Town School Maulmain and the Diocesan School Rangoon, are exclusively for Europeans and Eurasians.

The progress of the pupils has been generally satisfactory but no candidates from the schools have yet presented themselves for Matriculation.

26. The proposal to raise the Government Middle class schools of Akyab and Maulmain to the rank of High schools was still awaiting the final orders of Government at the close of the year. Those orders have since been received and the schools will be organized forthwith under the revised Establishment noted in the margin.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Head Master	300	0	0
2nd ,,	150	0	0
3rd ,,	60	0	0
4th ,,	40	0	0
5th ,,	30	0	0
6th ,,	25	0	0
7th ,,	25	0	0
8th ,,	15	0	0
Servants.	20	0	0
Total Rs.	665	0	

The boys school under the S. P. G. Mission at Rangoon called St. John's College proposes also to educate in future up to the Matriculation standard. There will then be five schools preparing pupils for entrance to the University of which three are principally for Burmese. Several years however will probably still elapse before we can record the Matriculation of native students.

27. A word regarding the general prospects and requirements of Higher and Middle class Education may not be inappropriate in this place. The Government has repeatedly declared the necessity of making higher that is English Education gradually and as far as possible self-supporting, in accordance with the policy of the despatch of 1854. The principle upon which this policy rests as declared in a recent Resolution of the Government of India is that the existing inducements to seek for English Education are *primâ facie* sufficient for its rapid development.

In so young a Province however as Burma the time is still distant when it will be possible with any prospect of advancement to leave the higher Education wholly to private enterprise.

While readily concurring in the general theory of construction from below as opposed to its converse the downward filtration theory, I am sure that much direct assistance will be for sometime necessary to meet the Educational wants of the upper and middle classes in this country.

Admitting that there are inducements enough to a study of the language of good appointments the motives are less powerful and less general to the prosecution of that study to

anything like completion—and even were they more powerful than they are, frequent example has shewn that in a country of small proprietors it is the want of private means which is more generally felt than the absence of private liberality.

Of two English Schools established and supported by native enterprise one has been closed within the last few months and the other has languished for more than a year because of the inadequate support afforded by the Grant-in-Aid system in cases where there exist no permanent private resources such as Missionary bodies are able to command. And there are various large and populous towns in the Province from which the cry for English Education is loud, where the utmost is already done by the people to obtain it, and where attention to their efforts and requirements in this direction is solicited by district Officers with sufficient frequency and emphasis.

28. I am glad therefore that the Government has not determined to leave all advance in this direction dependent upon private effort until the completion of our system of Primary Education but has sanctioned the formation of the High schools mentioned above and of two new Middle class schools.

There will still be room enough for future development. Granted the utility of offering to a certain section of the community an instruction more than primary, conveyed mainly through an English medium and culminating in University honors, and the ultimate requirements of the Province will not be fulfilled till we have at least one institution capable of teaching up to the standard of the B. A. degree.

The only sure method of taking away the frequent reproach that our English schools impart only a smattering of the language which is useless if not positively mischievous is to render the English Education which we do give as thorough and efficient as possible.

29. The average cost of each pupil's Education in the existing schools of the Higher class has fallen from Rs. 100-4-10 to Rs. 92-7-2 of which Rs. 25-9-2 is paid by Government.

Middle Class Schools.

30. The nature of the schools in this class was fully described in last year's Report.

The statistics shew that the Burmese population furnishes the majority of students in Anglo Vernacular schools. Of

1,891 pupils on the rolls of such institutions 1,051 are Burmese, 85 Karens and 755 of other races, principally Eurasian.

The schools still vary considerably in the standard of Education, the attendance has slightly increased.

Government Schools.

31. The four Government Middle Class Schools have remained during the year under the control of this office and though they have generally shewn fair progress their great want has certainly been a more direct local supervision, a want which will now be supplied by the new Local Committees.

I was able to take part in the annual examination of the schools at Maulmain and Prome, and papers of questions for the examination of the first class of the schools at Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo were transmitted from this office. The results in each case are noticed below in the Inspection Reports.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Head Master.	200	0	0
2nd do...	80	0	0
3rd do...	30	0	0
4th do...	25	0	0
Servants.....	20	0	0
Total Rs.	553	0	0

32. The establishments of the Prome and Kyouk Phyoo schools have been revised and the new scale * came into operation on the 1st of January.

The Head Masters of these schools have changed places, Mr. McKertich having been transferred from Prome to Kyouk Phyoo and Mr. Margenaut from Kyouk Phyoo to Prome.

33. The Maulmain school has remained under the same establishment and has been very largely attended. A restriction will in future be placed on the admissions, and the scale of fees to be enforced after the revision of the establishment remains for the consideration of Government.

The Akyab School has suffered from a repetition of the calamity which befel it last year, the rented house in which the school was conducted having been burnt to the ground in September last.

No clue has been found to the cause of this second disaster, in consequence of which the school was closed for two months of the year.

34. The attendance at the Prome School is still unsatisfactory. A town with a population of 25,000 should furnish more than 65 pupils to an efficient school of this kind, and it is hoped that under the new arrangement the School will make progress.

35. I am glad to have received from the Deputy Commissioner of Kyouk Phyoo a favorable report upon the Government School at that Station and the manner in which it has been conducted by the new Head Master, Mr. McKertich.

Subjoined is the usual comparative statement shewing the progress of the Schools.

COMPARATIVE Return of Government Schools of the Middle-Class.

Government Schools.	No. on rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Fees Collected.		Total Expenditure.		Expenditure from Imperial Funds.		Cost of each Pupil's Education. Total Cost.						Cost of each Pupil's Education. Cost to Government.					
	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70	1868-69			1869-70			1868-69			1869-70		
Akyab	175	145	141	118	1,760	1,364	7,745	6,855	5,985	5,492	44	4	1	45	14	8	40	12	0	36	12	6
Kyouk-Phyoo	97	93	76	70	297	280	3,408	3,654	3,111	4,112	34	2	7	41	15	9	31	3	0	30	15	0
Maul-main	220	236	151	190	2,037	2,626	5,582	6,344	3,545	3,718	29	13	6	16	2	7	27	2	3	17	0	8
Prome	63	65	43	39	556	398	5,286	5,025	4,730	4,627	96	1	8	93	11	5	86	0	0	88	2	1
Total	555	539	411	417	4,650	4,668	22,021	21,878	17,371	17,949	15	1	5	52	11	3	44	3	7	43	7	7

36. It will be seen from the statement below that the number of schools under this head has decreased but that the total number of pupils on the rolls has rather increased.

Aided Schools.

Comparative Return of Aided Schools of the Middle class.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
18	15	1,325	1,352	1,052	1,032	80,165	55,581

St. Paul's School at Rangoon still holds the first place among the Schools of this grade.

37. It is to the Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools that we look principally for the advancement of Middle class education, and it is a class of School to which I would gladly see this kind of education left if it were possible to ensure their efficiency, and if there were sufficient wealth in the principal towns for the establishment and maintenance of such Schools with the assistance which is afforded by Grants-in-Aid.

As long however as this is not the case, so long will it probably be desirable that more direct aid should be afforded from time to time in the principal centres of population, according to the original recommendations of Sir Arthur Phayre.

38. The average cost of education in Aided Middle class Schools is Rupees 36-1-9 against Rupees 38-14-4 in 1868-69 and the cost to Government Rupees 12-7-1 against Rupees 11-3-9 last year.

Lower Class Schools.

39. The Government of India has laid great stress upon the subject of Primary education in this Province.

I have been reminded that it was for the improvement of Primary Vernacular education that this department was originally specially created, and have been desired to concentrate my attention for a time upon Schools of this class.

It has been pointed out that the Educational Cess Funds collected annually for this purpose have not been expended

and the delay has been ascribed to the disproportionate attention which has been given to the higher education. It may be well therefore in the first place to trace in detail the steps which have been taken in this portion of the work during the year under report, and then to indicate generally the present condition and prospects of Primary Vernacular Education.

40. At the commencement of the year the question of continuing or abandoning the scheme originated by Sir Arthur Phayre was awaiting the decision of the Government of India. A full report upon the subject had been solicited from the Chief Commissioner and had been submitted with an additional report from this office, pending therefore the decision of the Government upon this fundamental point it was clearly impossible to prepare any general plan for the improvement of Primary Education.

The decision of the Government was received on the third of June. That decision was that the original scheme of Sir Arthur Phayre was to be prosecuted, and as the first step, a Training School for Masters and Mistresses was to be established at Rangoon, for which a formal proposal was to be submitted. The necessary proposal was immediately made, but was returned for revision in July, and the final sanction of the Financial Department was not received until the 23rd February last, one month before the close of the year.

Now as the total cost of this Training School is to be Rs. 25,320 per annum, and will absorb more than half the annual income from the Cess if defrayed from that source, it is obvious that no general plan for the expenditure of the Cess Fund could have been framed before the last month of the year when the final orders were received.

Immediately upon their receipt definite proposals were submitted for the expenditure and future administration of the Fund with a detailed scheme for working upon indigenous and other Primary schools throughout the Province. Upon these proposals the orders are not yet received.

41. But in the meantime such steps as were possible had been taken. District officers were called upon for accurate returns of the indigenous schools of all classes the results of which are stated below:—The Government of India having recommended as the best method of working the plan the selection of a specially qualified inspecting Officer in whose

sole charge the work of supervising Primary Education should be placed, a formal application for the appointment of such an Officer had been submitted: and as a temporary measure the immediate appointment of two Deputy Inspectors and of some additional teachers was also recommended: but upon these recommendations no orders were received during the year.

Under these circumstances I trust that the delay which has attended the disposal of this important subject will not be attributed to backwardness in this department or to an exclusive attention to the claims of higher education.

42. It would be out of place to enter into a detailed account of the form into which the scheme has been thrown until the orders of Government upon the subject are received, and it will be sufficent to say that the principle upon which the scheme has been based is that of payment by results, and that if approved the arrangements which have been proposed will provide for the expenditure of the Cess Funds during the current year in prosecution of the Government plan.

Primary Mission Schools.

43. An important phase of the progress of lower class education must be noticed here. The following table shews the present number of Primary Schools in receipt of aid from Government.

COMPARATIVE Return of Aided schools of the Lower class.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
140	151	2,548	3,299	,,	,,	11,058	12,451

The majority of these Schools have been founded by the American Mission among the Karen Christian population and since the year 1865 have been in receipt of annual grants from the Imperial revenues.

It was ruled however in July last that for the future the Imperial Funds will not bear any charge for Primary Education and accordingly that these grants will not be renewed. They have been continued for one year with a view of giving due notice of their withdrawal to the Managers.

It has further been ruled that no Schools under Missionary superintendence are eligible for assistance from the Educational Cess Fund and it has even been suggested by the Financial Department that the balance at credit of the Cess should be appropriated to recoup the Imperial Treasury for the Grants to these Schools made before the above ruling was laid down.

The reports in the Appendix will shew how heavily this withdrawal of all Government aid has fallen upon the Schools in question. In several instances the Missionaries have offered to withdraw entirely from the Schools and leave them under native management to enable them to benefit by the Cess to which the Karens contribute equally with others. The subject has been referred to the Government of India in connection with the general plan of Primary Education.

Indigenous Primary Schools.

44. The principle formerly in force being thus modified in consequence of the levy of a special local fund, it remains to examine the foundation upon which Primary Education will rest for the future.

In the report for 1867-68 some account was given of the indigenous Schools of the Province, and as these are to be the principal ground-work of our future operations, it will be proper to afford here such information as to the number and nature of the Schools as it has been possible to obtain.

I am indebted to the exertions of the district Officers for the accurate returns of the existing indigenous Schools both Monastic and Secular shewn in the following statement. These returns have been compiled with great care and at the cost of much trouble and I am glad of this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation under which this department has been placed by the active co-operation of district Officers.

GENERAL RETURN of Indigenous Schools.

Districts.	MONASTIC SCHOOLS. No. of Schools or Kyoungs.	No. of Probationers.	No. of lay pupils.	Total.	SECULAR SCHOOLS. No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
*Rangoon	516	1,930	4,411	6,341	19	285	172	457
Bassein	511	851	3,510	4,361	40	380	185	565
Toungoo	133	1,764	473	2,237	9	232	63	295
Myan-Oung	583	2,516	6,406	8,922	75	707	332	1,039
Prome	457	3,256	3,515	6,771	37	428	109	537
Thayetmyo	218	706	1,863	2,569	11	136	61	197
*Maulmain	335	1,640	2,714	4,354	22	143	80	223
Shwè-Gyeen	137	633	1,034	1,667	18	281	66	347
Tavoy	112	805	1,431	2,236	13	210	118	328
Mergui	39	181	326	507	11	71	18	89
*Akyab	232	148	1,955	2,103	74	885	27	912
Ramree	165	1,550	155	1,705	11	80	.....	80
Sandoway	No	return	received.		...	.....	.....	.....
Total....	3,438	15,980	27,793	43,773	340	3,838	1,231	5,069

* This return does not include the Schools situated within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in the towns of Rangoon, Maulmain and Akyab, which have been omitted through an oversight.

45. It will be observed that the Monastic Schools form the majority of these indigenous institutions. The "probationers" entered in the second column of the statement are the youths who have been mentioned elsewhere and whose position in the monasteries is well described in the old work of Sangermano:—"It is the custom in the Burmese Empire to "clothe with the habit of Talapoins (Monks) all the young "men as soon as they arrive at the age of puberty, not only "that they may thus acquire merit for their future transmigra-"tions but also learn to read and write," and again—"It has "been remarked that most of the youths of the Burmese Em-"pire put on the habit of a Talapoin for the sake of their edu-"cation, but it must not be thereby supposed that they all "become Talapoins. The greater part after some years throw "off the habit and retire to their homes. But many remain "in the Baos (Monasteries) with the intention of becoming "priests."

Out of this vast number of Schools 26 only are at present receiving assistance from Government. Of these 12 are in Rangoon under the charge of one circuit Teacher and 14 in Maulmain under two teachers.

It is not possible to speak very favorably of the results hitherto shewn, but this must be in some measure attributed to the absence of supervision and the consequent difficulty of applying a definite test to the work done. This defect will it is hoped be remedied forthwith.

Monastic Schools.

46. In my former report upon this subject I endeavoured to throw some light on the nature of the Monastic institutions. I shewed that they are frequented by the youth of all classes, but strictly confined to male pupils; I shewed that the school discipline is extremely lax, the pupils coming and going at will. I pointed out the very mixed elements of which the order of monks is itself composed, admitting as it does good and bad without discrimination; and the fact that the yellow robe is frequently nothing more than a cloak for indolence or even villainy—(it is I believe not an uncommon disguise for fugitives from the pursuit of justice.)

I noticed also that the Monastic school is an adjunct only of the religious house, and that the avowed object of the teaching in monasteries is religion, all knowledge other than religious being considered worthless.

But something remains to be said of the present state of discipline in the Monastic order through which we propose to work, and of the means available for ensuring the co-operation of the national priesthood.

47. The most striking feature in the present condition of the Buddhist religious order in Burma is the effect which has been produced by the transfer of these Provinces to the British Government.

Under a Native Sovereign the ecclesiastical power, if I may so call it, was immense and the subordination and discipline throughout the order were complete. The decrees of the superior were obeyed as law, and his power owned by royalty itself. But it is otherwise now in British Burma. Anarchy has taken the place of subordination; the old discipline is reduced to chaos, and since the union of this Province with the British dominions, in spite of the deep hold which it still has on the national mind, the influence of the order has been on the wane. Dispute and schism are common and at this moment there exist two rival parties more bitterly opposed to each other than the Ritualists and Evangelicals of England.

And there is no longer any authority to which they can appeal, under a power by whom their order is unrecognized. So acutely is this want of some tribunal of appeal felt that it is common for parties of monks to bring their disputes for decision to European Officers in whom they have confidence. And the effect of this want of unity and authority is seen in other ways, especially in and near our large towns, where a new liberality is found in the minds of many of the monks. Numbers are ready to discard their robes for secular employment, some in Rangoon are eager for instruction in English, and one monk has made application to be sent to England at the expense of Government.

48. This keen sense of the loss of influence and power may be regarded in different ways, but it is obviously a weapon which may be used for the furtherance of our object. Money we cannot offer to the monks; gratuitous instruction may be little valued in itself, but I believe that in numerous cases any form of recognition by the powers that be, would be gladly welcomed, and it has been suggested to me that the only sure method of prosecuting the plan of Monastic school education would be for the local Government to restore the

lost power of the monks by appointing in each district a district superior, making all monks sobordinate to him and conferring the appointment upon him on condition of his introducing our books and system into all Monastic schools of the district.

49. I have little doubt that such a measure would have immense effect, but there are obvious and fatal objections to it, nor does it appear to me to be the most practical way of utilizing the weakness referred to.

I would offer recognition by Government, but a recognition of a new kind. I would endeavour so to bestow the aid of Government upon certain chosen schools that it should be regarded as a mark of favor and distinction ; so that the schools selected for improvement should become objects of envy. A strong feeling of jealousy between individual monasteries is common enough now, and a visit of politeness paid to one monastery will often bring a rival monk to the visitor's house to ask why he has not also been honored with a visit.

If it were in the power of district Officers to give the same character to the attention involved in selecting a school for the bestowal of aid, and if the favor of Government recognition, in this form, were given in proportion to the efficiency of a school, there might be some hope of acting upon the Monastic system of education in a more effectual way than by restoring the old religious authority with its attendant solecisms.

50. Various individual instances have come before me, where such treatment would have a promise of success, as also instances of orthodox Monks honestly eager for scientific instruction, and in such cases I have always been glad to distribute a few of such books as we have.

In very many quarters however and especially away from the large towns where no restless curiosity has been aroused, and where no new associations have broken in upon the primitive system, our interference will be regarded either with indifference or with suspicion and as an intrusion to be resisted.

51. Such is the present state of the religious body through which it is proposed to introduce to the rising population of this Province the first principles of European science, and such the system upon which we have to graft

not only a new method, not only a new knowledge, but in the first place a new idea of what constitutes knowledge.

The description of the Monastic educational system given by Father Sangermano, who passed many years in the country at the end of the last and beginning of the present century is as accurate a summary of the present state of things as if it had been written today:-

"There are few among the Burmese who do not know how to read and write; for the Talapoins to whose care they are entrusted as soon as they attain the age of reason, always teach them to read, as also to write on the palm-leaf or the prabaich, which is a sort of coarse paper made of bamboo macerated in water and coloured black with charcoal mixed with the juice of a certain leaf. But still the other sciences have made very little progress among these people. Excepting some few who embrace the profession of the law, and devote themselves to the study of the Damsat, which is their Judicial Code, all prefer to abandon themselves to idleness, passing the day in conversation or chewing betel: and if there be any who ever think of literature, even their studies never lead them beyond some book of history. The Talapoins however, do apply themselves in some degree to study, since according to their rules they are obliged to learn the Sada which is the grammar of the Pali language or Magata, to read the Vini, the Padimot which are the books of their constitutions, and the sermons of Godama which last mentioned book is called Sottan or the rule of life * * * * * * * * * * * * The study of the Talapoins is however rather an exercise of the memory than of the understanding. They do not esteem the faculties of reasoning and discoursing but only that of committing easily to memory; and he is esteemed the most learned man whose memory is most tenacious. There are some Talapoins who can repeat from memory the whole of the Vini, which is a book of no ordinary dimensions."

If anything will put the value of these institutions to the test it will be a system of payment by results—payment, that is, in the form of distinction, which may be most highly valued.

Secular Schools.

52. Of the secular indigenous Schools it is not necessary to treat at length. In many respects these are open to improvement quite as much as the religious Schools, but as a rule they are un

questionably better managed, and as they are in no way fettered by the obligations of an elaborate religious system the task of improving them offers infinitely fewer obstacles than that of working upon the Monastic institutions.

The statistics given above illustrate also the most significant feature of the Secular Schools, the admission of girls, and it will be noticed that although in a minority the girls form a very considerable portion of the attendance.

The present average cost of Education in Aided Lower Class Schools is Rs. 4-12-7 for each pupil against Rs. 5-2-5 last year.

Normal Schools.

53. The only Schools for training Teachers at present under the supervision of this department are the Aided Normal Schools for Karens under the American Mission, the progress of which is shewn below :—

COMPARATIVE Return of Aided Normal Schools.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total. Expenditure.	
1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
7	4	400	396	296	256	23,418	16,878

It is from this source that teachers are supplied for the numerous Karen Primary Schools mentioned in former paragraphs. The best of these institutions, that at Bassein under the Revd. Mr. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter maintains its character for efficiency. The general condition of the other schools of this class which are in receipt of Grants from Government has not been altogether satisfactory. They are schools however of a very peculiar constitution and hitherto the means have not existed of exercising a really efficient supervision over them.

A knowledge of at least two dialects of the Karen language is required in an Inspector of these schools and I am not yet sufficiently familiar with the more important vernacular of the Burmese to begin this new study.

54. But apart from the want of regular inspection many of these Schools do not seem to be conducted on a very sound footing.

Last year an effort was made to discover approximately the annual out-turn of teachers from these Schools, but the result was far from satisfactory. The reason of this is partly to be found in the character of the rude Karen population, whose occupation is exclusively agriculture, which enforces upon the youths who attend these schools a simultaneous attention to their studies and to their crops, and consequently entails an absence from school of about six months in the year. But the reports shewed also that much irregularity prevails in the way that the pupils are trained, students being frequently sent out half trained to supply vacancies in Village Schools and returning at intervals to finish their own studies. The circumstances of the schools have however been fully represented to Government, and it is to be hoped that increased facilities for their supervision will eventually be afforded.

55. Several of the Normal Schools entered in the returns of last year are still in operation but having received no Grants have not furnished any reports. Such is the case of the Normal Theological School at Toungoo the Manager of which was in uncertainty throughout the year as to the result of his application for aid; and the Karen Normal School at Henzada which was closed for a time but is now re-opened.

Government Training School.

56. As noticed above the sanction of Government has been given to the establishment at Rangoon of a Training School for Burmese, consisting of two departments, one for Masters and the other for Mistresses. The arrangement of the Normal School at Lucknow has been generally followed, and the cost of the school will be defrayed partly from Imperial Funds but mainly from the Local Cess. The Male department of the school will provide for the training of ten senior students, for Vernacular Masterships in High and Middle Class Schools, and of a hundred junior students, for Masterships in Primary schools indigenous or other.

The Female department will receive thirty students to be trained as Mistresses for Primary girls schools.

57. The services of a Head master have been engaged for the Male department, and in the next report I hope that it will be possible to record the opening of both departments and to give a full account of their working. The school will be

under the supervision of the Local Committee of Public Instruction in Rangoon.

The Head Master is Mr. W. S. Sandys, a Burman educated in England who has lately returned to this country and opened an Anglo-Vernacular school in Rangoon.

This school, which was noticed in last year's report, will probably continue in operation and be used as a practising school by students in the Training school.

Female Schools

58. The following comparative statement shews a considerable increase in the attendance at Girls schools. One new school is entered on the list and one entered last year, that at Akyab, has been closed.

Number of Institutions.		Number on the rolls at the close of the year.		Average daily attendance.		Total Expenditure.	
1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
6	6	439	559	347	404	30,362	25,097

The best of these Schools are the Convents of Rangoon and Maulmain. The Female department of the Diocesan School which does not appear in this return, is also efficiently conducted.

Of the pupils attending these schools 222 are Burmese, 107 Karens and 230 of other races, chiefly Eurasian.

59. No general extention of Female education can yet be recorded but there appears every prospect of future success in this direction. Three Vernacular schools for Burmese Girls, have been opened by the Missionaries in Maulmain and are largely attended. One of them under Miss Haswell of the American Mission is already brought to a very efficient state and shews what may be done where there are no prejudices of caste or creed but only long custom to contend with.

Special provision has been made for the encouragement of Girls Schools throughout the Province in the general plan of Vernacular Primary Education now under the consideration of Government, and if the Female department of the Government Training School meets with success, there seems

to be no reason why British Burma should not set the example in the matter of Female Education of which its peculiar circumstances appear to afford the promise.

60. The cost of Education in the existing Girls schools aided by Government is Rs. 50-14-2 for each pupil, against Rs. 56-15-10 last year, and the cost to Government Rs. 15-9-6 against Rs. 19-8-7.

Gaol Schools.

61. Last year a plan for the instruction of a limited number of prisoners in the Gaols of the Province was drawn up on the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, but the Government of India has ruled that such instruction as is required in Gaols can be best provided independently of the Educational department which is thus relieved of this portion of its responsibility.

Publication of Books.

62. One of the most important subjects to be considered in connection with the plan of Primary Education is the supply of a good series of elementary school books in Burmese.

A grant for the publication of such books was made last year and an abridged edition of a guide to Arithmetic in Burmese by the Revd. L. Stilson has been brought out, and will fulfil all the requirements of Primary Schools. A new edition of Hough's Geography in Burmese will it is hoped be brought out shortly.

The chief difficulty is in obtaining maps without which the book loses half its value, and hitherto the attempts have not proved successful. With the addition of maps and the elimination of some extraneous matter the book will be well adapted for our purpose. Mr. Sandys the Head Master of the Training School who has lately published a work on the Geography of Burma, has in view the translation into Burmese of Morris' History of India and is prepared to undertake the preparation of other School books in the Vernacular.

With those mentioned however and a small treatise on Mensuration already published we shall have sufficient school books for a beginning.

It has been proposed in future to assign a fixed portion of the Cess Fund in each district for the preparation and supply of such books as may be required from time to time.

Rangoon Literary Society.

63. The nature of this Society was described last year. The number of members is nearly the same and the Secretary in his report which is given in the Appendix, shews that the Library of the Society is extremely popular. The Library in fact appears to be the principal feature of the institution; and as it has now become of considerable value the Society is anxious to secure a suitable building for its accommodation and has applied to Government for a grant equivalent to private subscriptions for this object.

Employment of Burmese in the Public Works Department.

64. I cannot close this Section of the Report without recording the efforts which have been made to afford a stimulus to the higher Education by the Department of Public works. Colonel Fraser, C. B. the Chief Engineer of the Province has prepared a scheme, in continuation of a similar one submitted to Government in 1868, having for its object the attraction to the Government Service in the Public Works Department of the best educated youths of Indo-Chinese origin.

Four appointments in the Accountant's Office of the Public Works Department have been thrown open to competition among the Schools of the Province and will be conferred according to the results of a competitive examination should qualified candidates present themselves.

The appointments are of sufficient value to act as a great stimulus to the schools, and though the requirements are very strict, I am in hopes that qualified youths will be found and that their example will produce a good effect. It is a conspicuous and rather discouraging feature of the Government Service in Burma that its lower ranks are generally recruited from Madras and Bengal and that comparatively few youths of the indigenous races are found to come forward and take a place by their side: and Colonel Fraser's scheme was framed not in the interests of Education only, but with the view of "identifying the people of the country with the administration of the country."

Services of Officers.

65. The Head Masters of Government Schools and their Assistants have in general worked to my satisfaction during the year and I am glad that the prospects of the junior Masters have been somewhat improved. I have been satisfied also with the

working of my own establishment, but there appears to be no occasion for special selection.

SECTION II.

INSPECTION REPORTS AND BRIEF NOTICES OF SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.

Town School Maulmain.

66. Mr. Gilbert's School continues to hold the first place among the schools of the Province, although a falling off in numbers has to be recorded and although the financial position of the school is at present far from satisfactory.

In the last report of the Committee of Management the arrears due for School Fees are put down at Rs. 1,397 while Rs. 2,037 are due to the Treasurer. The cause of this state of things is no doubt due in great part to the decline of the trade of Maulmain and the Committee seem to be resolved at any sacrifice to restore the finances of the school to a sound condition; but the first sacrifice, that of the services of Mr. Aldrige the Assistant Master, has been a serious one. The School Library has also been closed for want of funds, and unless further help can be obtained from without, the prospects of the school are somewhat gloomy. On my last visit of inspection very satisfactory fruits of the years work were shewn. The upper classes acquitted themselves with great credit and no part of the school has been neglected.

The study of Euclid has been commenced in the first class and good progress made: this class passed a remarkably good examination in Algebra, Arithmetic and English History, and the second class particularly distinguished itself in Geography. The attendance has been as usual extremely regular and the general tone and state of discipline in the school as well as the efficiency of the instruction given reflect very favorably upon Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.

Diocesan School Rangoon. (Boys department.)

67. The Revd. H. W. Crofton, Chaplain of Rangoon and Secretary to the board of Management gives a hopeful report of the Diocesan School in both departments. The attendance has again increased considerably and the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory. The new Assistant Master Mr. Ripley, formerly a pupil of the school promises

to be a valuable acquisition to the establishment, and the state of his class was very creditable when I last visited the School. The Annual grant to this school, which is one of those founded under Lord Canning's Minute, was increased for the past year from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 and application has been made for the continuance of the increased Grant.

The School has not yet adopted the University Entrance standard, but Mr. Crofton holds out hopes of its doing so.

SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

(Government.)

Akyab Government School.

68. This School has not been inspected. Papers of questions for examination were sent to the first class and the results are fairly satisfactory. The reports of the several *viva voce* examiners are also favorable.

The School however is in a state of transition and has again suffered from peculiar circumstances which have reduced the number of pupils. The second burning of the school house has been noticed above: it was thought advisable to close the School for two months, and it was intended to re-open it on the new footing upon which it will in future be placed, as a High School. The sanction of Government to the change was however only lately received and the revision has not yet been effected. The attendance is now steadily increasing and with a new Establishment and under the supervision of a Local Committee I am in hopes that the school will be brought up to the required standard. The Government has sanctioned the creation of five scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each, to be awarded annually and tenable at the school for two years.

Kyouk Phyoo Government School.

69. There is a slight decrease in the attendance at this school the establishment of which, as noticed above, has been revised during the year. The school has not been inspected by myself but has been visited and examined by the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner of Arakan, the Deputy Commissioner and other local Officers, all of whom have shewn much interest in the school. Questions for the examination of the first class were sent from this Office and the results fully accord with the reports of the several officers mentioned above. They shew that the weakness during the past year has been in the teach-

ing of English. The answers to the questions are generally not very creditable to the first class, and the ignorance of English which they display is especially discreditable.

The new Head Master, Mr. McKertich, took charge of the school in January last and the Deputy Commissioner reports favorably of the progress of the school since that date.

No improvement has yet been effected in the state of the school buildings and furniture which are still reported to be in very bad order.

The Public Works Department will be requested to give early attention to the building, and provision will be made for supplying the necessary furniture.

Maulmain Government School.

70. The large number of pupils attending this school has again increased, but the school is in need of some reforms which will be effected as soon as the establishment has been revised and the school placed under the orders of the new Local Committees. I was able to take part in the last Annual examination and to distribute the prizes. The result of the examination was not wholly satisfactory, and the progress shewn in the different classes was not uniform. The first class passed a satisfactory examination but the second class did not make at all a creditable appearance. This class was examined in English, in History, in Geography, in Arithmetic, and not only were the results indifferent but the class itself shewed a great want of discipline.

The remaining classes shewed fairly in the examination, but it will take some time to bring our new High Schools up to the entrance standard.

It will be necessary in future to limit the admissions to Government Schools: the rate of fees also awaits the orders of the Government of India, and for High Schools the present monthly rate of one Rupee will probably be increased.

Prome Government School.

71. The Establishment of this school was revised in January last and is now upon a reduced scale. The attendance has been very nearly the same as last year, and though increasing, is still miserably poor considering the population of the town. I held the Annual examination of the School in February last with the following results:

The first class passed a creditable examination, considerable progress had been made in the general knowledge of English, and in other subjects good results were shewn, for which the credit is due to Mr. McKertich.

The two next classes also passed a fair general examination, but in the three lowest classes the results were very unsatisfactory shewing plainly that these classes had been neglected for the higher. Much irregularity has also been shewn in the classification and promotion of the boys.

Mr. Margenaut the present Head Master took charge of the School in the last quarter of the year, and several other changes have since been made in the establishment.

Schools of the Middle Class.

(Aided.)

St. Paul's School Rangoon.

72. The attendance at this School has increased and 240 names are now on the rolls. The School maintains its efficiency under the care of the Christian Brothers, and I was well satisfied with the progress shewn at my last visit. Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner accompanied me on the last occasion and examined the several classes. The first and second classes passed a good examination, especially in History and Geography. The pronunciation of English is generally somewhat defective, but various causes combine to make a good pronunciation difficult to acquire. I am still unable to think the Christian Brothers' series of School books, which are used here, altogether suitable to schools in this country.

St. John's College (S. P. G.) Rangoon.

73. This Middle class school has been fully described in former reports. The number of pupils on the books is 274 the great majority of whom are Burmese. The average attendance has risen from 165 to 171. The new school buildings mentioned in the last Report were opened in October last by the Chief Commissioner. They afford ample accommodation and are sufficiently handsome to be in accord with the new and somewhat ambitious name given to the Institution at their opening. The Revd. Mr. Warren the Superintendent has proposed the University Entrance as the standard to be aimed at, but as he remarks, it will be sometime before this standard is reached and the school ranked as

one of the higher class. The school is popular and well conducted and a new Head Master has lately been engaged, Mr Aldridge, formerly Second Master of the Maulmain Town School. Mr. Warren has been specially appointed to superintend this and the branch S. P. G. Schools and under the new regime there appears a prospect of good progress. At present however the standard reached, especially in English, cannot I think be considered altogether satisfactory, and the entrance course which has been made the text book in the first class seems beyond the present capacity of the boys.

Mr. Talboys Wheeler has accompanied me to this and to all the Aided Schools in Rangoon and has examined the classes and shewn much interest in their progress.

S. P. G. School Maulmain.

74. The numbers on the register of this school are nearly the same as last year and the average attendance is the same, 150. The majority of the pupils are Burmese. The School remains under the superintendence of the Revd. J. Fairclough, but the former Head Master has been replaced by Mr. H. C. Dutt, a student of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

The Lower classes of the School appear to be well and carefully taught and great improvement was shewn in the second class, which remains under the same master as last year, and has made creditable progress.

I was not altogether satisfied with the progress of the first class in English. The reading book used is extremely difficult and is not mastered by the class. In English Grammar, Arithmetic and other subjects this class shewed good progress. The school is in good order and the general results of the year satisfactory.

The policy of selecting a Bengali Head Master for a Burmese School is I think open to objection, but Mr. Fairclough himself takes an active part in the management of the school.

St. Patrick's School Maulmain.

75. The attendance at this School is very regular and has considerably increased. The majority of the pupils are Eurasian. The School is now divided into four classes conducted by the Christian Brothers. I found the first class considerably improved since last year. A good general knowledge of English was shewn—the pronunciation was greatly impro-

ved—and in other subjects the class passed creditably. The second and third classes also acquitted themselves fairly and the Christian Brothers deserve credit for their exertions during the year.

St. Peter's School Bassein.

76. The division of this institution into two parts the Karen (Vernacular) boarding school and the English day school was noticed in the last report. The attendance has continued to be nearly the same as last year, and the Revd. Father DeCruz remains in charge of the School assisted by some of the Christian Brothers.

In the Vernacular department the Burmese language only is employed and the pupils appear well taught. I examined the English department throughout and was on the whole well satisfied.— Considering that the school is conducted by one Master the general result is very creditable.— The pupils are of all races, the greater number being Eurasian. There is no good English school for Burmese in Bassein, a town with more than 18,000 inhabitants, and a good Middle class school would be a great acquisition to the town.—

Catholic School Toungoo.

77. This is the only Middle class school in Toungoo and at present hardly fulfils the requirements of a head quarter station. The prospects of the school however are good, and an examination which I held in September last shewed that the Master had worked hard, and with fair results. An addition to the teaching staff is however much required, and is about to be made. The pupils are of various races and the attendance is reported to be very irregular. A grant of Rs. 1,200 has been made for a new school house which was opened in January last. The building is well suited for its purpose and is in a fine situation. Father Conti, the Superintendent proposes to make this partly an industrial school devoting the lower story of the building to the industrial department.

The attendance remains nearly the same as last year, the numbers on the register being 57.

Mission School Prome.

78. A slight increase of numbers is shewn at this school which is attended principally by Burmese. The average attendance is 24, and thirty pupils were present when I examined the school. The Revd. Mr. Simons, the Superintendent, states that his

principal aim in teaching is to lay a good foundation, and the examination shewed that this is effected. The lower classes of the school have been extremely well grounded and the only matter for regret is that greater progress is not made in the upper part of the school, which can hardly be said to reach a Middle class standard. Excepting on the periodical visits of Mr. Simons the school is left to one Burman Master, who though he works well, is hardly competent to the task of teaching a school of thirty boys up to a Middle class standard.

An efficient Head Master is greatly needed for the school. The attendance is not very regular and the fees seem to be paid with any thing but regularity.

Morton Lane School Maulmain.

79. Of the 118 pupils on the rolls of this institution 80 belong to the boys department and 38 to the girls. The boys department has somewhat improved and the first class has made very fair progress but the pronunciation of English is still defective. The school suffers from the frequent change of Head Masters. The present master is a Burman educated in America, (not the master who was in charge last year,) but he is to be shortly replaced by a new master who is said to be a very efficient teacher.

The Girls department (which is not at present aided by Government) is divided into a boarding and day school. The former under Miss Haswell has been noticed above and is very efficiently conducted. The day school under a Native Mistress also shews good results.

Church of England Orphanage Maulmain

80. The Revd. C. Parish, Chaplain of Maulmain, gives a favorable report of the working of this Institution. The number of Orphans remains the same, 20, and the institution appears fully to attain its object, which has been described in former reports—and to merit the continuance of the support of Government. Mr. Parish points out that in the statement shewing the cost of each pupil's Education the cost of food and clothing are included.

Town School Sandoway

81. The Head Master of this School has furnished me with a report, but the school has obtained no Grant-in-aid, the final orders of Government not having been received during the year. The school is one established and conducted entirely by native effort, and is very favorably reported of by

the Commissioner of Arakan and by the Deputy Commissioner of the Drstrict. I have had no opportunity as yet of visiting Sandoway.

Town School Ramree.

82. I am sorry to report that this school which is of a precisely similar nature to the preceding and has met with equal success was closed a few months ago owing to the limited support which it was able to obtain. In the meantime an application for the continuance of the Grant-in-aid of the school is awaiting the orders of Government, and should the Grant be sanctioned the school may be re-opened.

S. P. G. Thayetmyo.

83. The branch school at Thayetmyo has met with indifferent success during last year. The numbers are about the same as formerly, but the attendance very irregular and the results of examination were very unsatisfactory.

The master of the school Mr. Chill has been replaced since my visit and Mr. Warren reports that he has great confidence in his successor. The building for which a Grant was made two years ago has not yet been erected, but will shortly be put in hand.

S. P. G. Myan-Oung,

84. This school has been temporarily closed for want of funds, the Grant solicited from Government upon which the school is dependent not having been received during the year. The school made a good beginning two years ago: the people subscribed liberally, and with the help of Government a fine house was purchased: but since that time it has suffered from various causes, which I trust are only temporary. The master in charge during the greater part of the year was not popular, and the subsequent closing of the school has given great dissatisfaction to the original subscribers. The Revd. C. Warren has recently been appointed to the special charge of the schools under the S. P. G. Mission and if the aid of Government is continued there is good hope that this school may be re-organized.

S. P. G. Henzada.

85. This School has remained under the same Native Master and in the same temporary building. I have visited and examined the School, and although the master appears to have done his best and to be popular with his pupils, the result was such as

to shew that a more efficient master is the first requirement of the institution.

Captain Plant, the Deputy Commissioner of Henzada, who takes great interest in Education has favored me with a report upon this School and represented that in its present state it is quite inadequate to the requirements of the town. Henzada has a population of about 15,000 and has recently been made the head quarters of the district, and Captain Plant strongly recommends the establishment of a good Government School.

The Aided school under notice has received a grant for a building, which Mr. Warren, the Superintendent hopes shortly to complete. The services of a new master have also been lately engaged, it is doubtful however whether the resources of the school will be such that it can be kept up on a scale suitable to the size and importance of the town.

S. P. G. Zaloon.

86. I examined this school in February last and though the attendance is still very small, I was much pleased with the results of examination. Mr. Poole the Master has been working under great difficulty, having for sometime received no salary beyond the school fees in consequence of the non-receipt of the Government Grant and he deserves great credit for the way in which he has carried on the school. Mr. Warren reports that the new Native Extra Assistant Commissioner takes great interest in the school and if the Grant-in-aid is renewed there seems no reason why it should not meet with success, but like all the S. P. G. branch schools it is dependent upon the support of Government.

S. P. G. Puzzoondoung.

87. This branch of the Rangoon school has received no aid from Government during the past year. Mr. Warren has however favoured me with a report and I have visited the school, 38 pupils are reported on the rolls, but the numbers have lately decreased still further. I was well pleased with the progress of the pupils present, who have been carefully taught :—in so thickly populated a quarter however a school which really fulfilled the local requirements ought to be far more largely attended. My own belief is that the people of Puzzoondoung which is a comparatively poor quarter of the town would welcome an efficient Vernacular school more than an English one, and that with moderate assistance from

Government such a school under a Burman master might be very successful.

SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.

(Aided.)

88. The circumstances of the few Monastic schools receiving aid in the form of school books and periodical visits of teachers, as well as of the Aided Mission schools for Karens, have been referred to in the preceding section of the Report and, in consequence of the absence at present of any agency of inspection, little further remains for notice, beyond the reports of Managers appended below.

Rangoon District.

89. The Rev. Mr. Vinton submits returns of 36 Village Schools among which the Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,073 has been distributed. Mr. Vinton does not comment upon the progress of the schools during the year, but appeals strongly to the Government to reconsider the decision regarding the Grants hitherto given in aid of these institutions.

Bassein District.

90. In the Bassein District the Revd. Mr. Carpenter reports a considerable increase in the number both of schools and pupils among the Karen Villages. Returns are submitted of 61 schools with 1862 pupils of whom 778 are girls. Mr. Carpenter in an interesting report fully describes the state of these schools which appears to be very encouraging—and he earnestly begs that the Schools may not be debarred from sharing the benefits of the local Cess Fund.

Myan Oung.

91. The Grant-in-aid of the 17 Karen Village schools in this District was not drawn till the last quarter of the year in consequence of the temporary removal of the Superintendent, the Revd. Mr. Smith, and although in some respects the schools have suffered. Mr. Smith shews that the people have kept them up from their own resources in a way which is very creditable. Mr. Smith concludes his report by expressing the sincere regret with which he has received the order regarding the withdrawal of Government aid.

Prome District.

92. The three mixed schools for Burmese under the Revd. Mr. Simons have continued in operation and the attendance has been

good. Of the two in the town of Prome only one was open on the occasion of my visit.

A little system and a good supply of elementary books are all that is required to bring success to schools of this class. These schools however are in the same position as the other Aided Primary schools, and Mr. Simons also deprecates the withdrawal from them of all support from Government.

Amherst District.

93. A report has been received of six Karen Village schools in this District which have been aided by a special grant sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in 1868-69, but expended on the schools during the year under review. The Revd. Mr. Rand who has lately taken charge of all the Karen schools in this District reports that two of the schools have been successfully carried on. One of the number was closed in consequence of a migration of the Villages from the place where it was established.

The periodical migration of whole villages is a peculiarity of Karen life which has been noticed before. The six schools under notice have an aggregate attendance of 164 pupils.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

(Aided.)

Sgau Karen Normal and Industrial Institute Bassein.

94. The numer of pupils attending this institution has increased from 63 to 109 and the results of the year's work are satisfactory. The institute is now conducted by the Revd. C. H. Carpenter and Mrs. Carpenter, assisted by two ladies from America and one Karen teacher. The nature of this mixed school, and its division into an English and Vernacular Department has been described already. The school keeps up its character for efficiency and is in advance of all other schools of its class in the Province.

It was in regular operation when I visited it in December last. I spent a part of two days in the school and was well pleased with the results of examination. The first class in the English department would compete well with that of a good Middle class school : And so far as I am competent to judge I can fully endorse Mr. Carpenter's report of the progress made in the Vernacular department. In the industrial branch of the school good work has been done, the pupils helping to build a new range of dormitories which seem well

fitted to their purpose and are intended as models for imitation in the Karen villages.

The study of music has been diligently kept up and a number of hymns were sung with great taste and accuracy. The development given by the Missionaries to this national taste of the Karens is very remarkable.

Pwo Karen Normal School, Bassein.

95 This School has received no Grant during the past year, but has been inspected and a report has been furnished by the Superintendent. The number reported on the rolls is 68, exactly double the number returned last year: A new building has been finished and the school certainly shewed much more favorably than upon my former visit. The Revd. Mr. Van Meter the nominal Superintendent has now left Bassièn for a time and the school is conducted by Mrs. Van Meter, assisted by an American lady, and a Native teacher. The teaching is almost entirely in what is called the "Pwo" dialect of the Karen Vernacular with which I am not yet acquainted, but Mrs. Van Meter expresses great satisfaction with the progress of the pupils and the diligence of her assistants.

Karen Young Men's Normal School Toungoo.

96. The returns of this branch of what is called the Toungoo Institute shew 154 pupils on the rolls. I visited each department of the Institute in September and October last, but did not attempt an examination of the department under notice. I was not altogether satisfied with the management of the Institute and subsequently addressed the Revd. Dr. Mason, the Superintendent upon the subject. As however the Grants-in-aid of the Institute have since been resigned, further remark is unnecessary.

Karen Normal Theological School, Toungoo.

97. I have received no report upon this Institution which has received no Grant-in-aid for the past year. The renewal of the Grant is still under consideration. The school had recently been closed for the harvest when I arrived in Toungoo, but Mr. Bunker, the Superintendent reported favorably of the progress of the pupils. I examined through the medium of Burmese a few pupils who had remained in the school, and was fairly satisfied. What is done seems to be done well; in the absence however of regular inspection by

officers familiar with the language it is difficult to pronounce judgment upon institutions of this kind.

Karen Normal School Maulmain.

98. I have not had an opportunity of visiting this school which was closed when I was in Maulmain. 65 pupils are reported in attendance against 40 last year, and the Superintendent states that ten or twelve are considered qualified to become teachers in village schools, but that it is doubtful whether any of them will eventually be so employed. In the absence of any compact binding trained students to serve for a time as teachers, this institution appears to fail of its special object.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

(*Aided.*)

St. John's Institution Rangoon.

99. The attendance at the several departments of this, the Rangoon Convent school, has again increased, and a total of 140 pupils is returned. Father Bourdon who superintends the school in the temporary absence of Bishop Bigandet speaks very highly indeed of its condition and progress. A new branch has been added to the two original departments, the English day school and Vernacular Orphanage. The third department has been opened for the admission of the poorer class of Eurasians and others whose wants are not fully met in the more expensive English school or in the purely Vernacular orphanage, and Father Bourdon reports that it promises to thrive well. An addition has been made to the buildings occupied by the Orphanage which are much improved. I was present at a recent public examination of the Convent school the result of which was generally highly creditable to the Lady Superior and the Sisters in charge of the several classes.

St. Joseph's School Maulmain.

100. This, the sister institution of the preceding, appears fully to keep up its efficiency and usefulness. The total attendance is the same as last year, but the numbers in the Orphanage had considerably diminished at the time of my visit. The study of English has been introduced into the orphanage, an innovation which seems of doubtful advantage. Father Guerin reports that the attendance is very regular and that the Sisters have been indefatigable in the performance of their duties.

St Mary's School Mayangone

101. This is an elementary Vernacular school for Burmese girls under the Roman Catholic Mission to which a grant of Rs. 400 was made for 1869-70.

Father Guerin reports 60 pupils on the register and an average attendance of from 40 to 50. I have several times visited this school which is of an eminently useful and interesting kind. It is conducted by one Native mistress and with very fair success—schools of this kind under trained teachers will give all that is required in this direction for some time to come.

S P G Girl's School Rangoon

102. No special report has been received upon this school but the returns shew a slight increase of numbers accompanied by a slight decrease in the average daily attendance, which is still considerably disproportionate to the number on the register. The new building for which a Grant was made by Government has been completed and occupied, and the school has very lately changed hands, being placed under the charge of a lady recently arrived from England.— The majority of the pupils are Burmese but a large proportion are of Eurasian, Tamil and other origin, and the instruction is now entirely in English excepting in the infant class. I am not sure that a good course of instruction in the Vernacular only would not be quite as popular and I am disposed to think that it would increase the usefulness of the school.

Karen Female Institute Toungoo.

103. 77 pupils are reported on the rolls of this school against 52 last year—the average attendance has been 38. About 20 girls were present when I visited this branch of the Institute last September. The results of examination were not altogether satisfactory in comparison with those obtained in similar schools elsewhere, and as before remarked the management of the Toungoo Institute was not such as could be considered efficient. The Grant-in-aid however of all the departments has been resigned by Dr. and Mrs. Mason.

D'Oyley Burmese Girl's School Toungoo.

104. This department of the Toungoo Institute was found in a more unsatisfactory state than any of the others and the case was under reference to the Chief Commissioner when the resignation of the Grant-in-aid was received. Under these

circumstances it is unnecessary to report more fully upon this School in this place.

Diocesan School Rangoon (Girls department)

105. The numbers attending this department of the Diocesan School have slightly increased, and Mr. Crofton reports that Mrs. Warner who remains in charge has given every satisfaction.

The girls acquitted themselves very fairly on the occasion of my last visiting the school but they have not the same quickness and do not reach the same standard as those in the Maulmain Town school where boys and girls are taught together. The Committee of management are anxious to receive girls as boarders, but the school has not the necessary accommodation. A grant for the erection of an additional wing to the building has been made by the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education and application for an equivalent grant has been made to Government

P. HORDERN,

Director of Public Instruction,
British Burma.

RANGOON.
The 28th July, 1870.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

EDUCATION 2.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Class of Institution.	Government Institutions.											
	Number.	No. of Students on rolls.	Average attendance daily.	Average age.	Teachers		Income.			No. of persons instructed in.		
					Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.
Colleges.												
Arts	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Professional	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Schools.												
Higher	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Middle	4	539	417	...	10	13	17,949	4,668	22,617	539	327	...
Lower	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Girls Schools.												
Higher	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Middle	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Lower...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Normal Schools.												
For Masters	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" Mistresses	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total	4	539	417	...	10	13	17,949	4,668	22,617	539	327	...

EDUCATION 2.—*(Continued.)*

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of British Burma in the year 1869-70.

Class of Institution.	Private Institutions Aided and Unaided.												Grand Total Schools.	Grand Total average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to Population.
	Class.				Total.	Average attendance daily.	Income.			No. of persons instructed in					
	General.	Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Christian.			From Endowment.	From Fees.	From Government Grant.	English.	Vernacular.	General.			
Colleges.															
Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Professional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schools.															
Higher	.....	.....	.....	2	2	198	.....	11,632	5,000	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle	15	.....	.....	.....	15	1,032	.....	15,631	15,015	1,199	848	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower	26	.....	.....	125	151	3,199	.....	.....	4,474	.....	3,283	.....	.....	.....	.....
Girls Schools.															
Higher	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle	6	.....	.....	.....	6	404	.....	12.289	5,760	308	191	77	.....	.....	.....
Lower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools.															
For Masters	4	.....	.....	.....	4	256	.....	472	3,840	141	225	306	.....	.....	.....
„ Mistresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	51	.....	.....	127	178	5,089	.....	40,024	34,089	1,850	4,547	383	182	5506	.....

C.

Scientific and Literary

I. Scientific and Literary Societies.

Names.	Object.	Income.				Number of Visitors.				Registered or not.	When Established.
		From Government	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rangoon Literary Society	...	300	...	720	1,020	50	...	...	...	Not	1857

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* HIGHER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10 B	10 C	10 D	11
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
			Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.			English.	Burmese.	Karens.			
Diocesan School, ...	Rangoon ...	1864	...	...	103	103	82	94	103	...	...	...	...	8 and 6 Rs.
Town School, ...	Imain Mau ...	1864	2	...	97	99	94	104	99	...	...	...	...	6. 4 and 3 Rs.
Total..			2	...	200	202	176	198	202	...	...	...	...	.....

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* HIGHER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.--*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Receipts during the year.								Charges incurred during the year.			Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of Educating Each Pupil.		REMARKS.
			From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and donations, &c.	Fees and Fines &c.	Total.				Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Total Cost.	Cost to Govt.	
Diocesan School, -	Rangoon ...	1864	3,000	..	115-14	5,737-5-10	8,853-3-10				8,403-7-5	...	8,403-7-7	449-12-5	.....	89-6-4	31-14-8	...
Town School, - - -	Maulmain -	1864	2,000	...	...	5,895	7,895				9,932-11	...	9,932-11	.....	2,037-11	95-8-1	19-3-8	...
Total...			5,000	...	115-14	11,632-5-10	16,748-3-10				18,336-2-5	...	18,336-2-5	449-12-5	2,037-11	92-7-2	25-9	...

Statistical Return of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS *of the* MIDDLE CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	10D	11
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the Roll at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
			Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.			English.	Burmese.	Karens.			
Akyab Government School. ...	Akyab ...	1846	139	...	6	145	118	149	145	139	...	...	...	1 R.
Kyouk Phyoo Government School.	Kyouk Phyoo...	1837	79	...	14	93	70	93	93	93	...	..	...	4 Ans.
Maulmain Government do. ...	Maulmain ...	1835	110	...	126	236	190	233	236	30	...	...	...	1 R.
Prome Government do. ...	Prome ...	1866	47	...	18	65	39	52	65	65	...	...	...	1 R.
Total.....			375		164	539	417	527	539	327	...	...	...	

Statistical Return of GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS *of the* MIDDLE CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.— *Continued.)*

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			Receipts during the year.								Charges incurred during the year.					Annual cost of educating each Pupil.		
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions & donations, &c.	Fees and Fines &c.	Total.				Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govt.	REMARKS.
Akyab Government School. ...	Akyab. ...	1846	6,855-2	.....	.....	1,363-8-0	8,218-10-0				6,855-2	.....	6,855-2-0	1,363-8	.....	45-14-8	36-12-6	
Kyouk Phyoo Government School.	Kyouk Phyoo.	1837	3,654	.....	.....	280	3,934				3,654	.....	3,654	280	.....	41-15-9	30-15-0	
Maulmain Government School. ...	Maulmain ...	1835	6,344-4-6	.....	.....	2,626-7-0	8,970-11-6				6,168	176-4-6	6,344-4-6	2,626-7	.....	27-2-3	17-0-8	
Prome Government School. ...	Prome. ...	1866	5,025	.....	.....	398	5,423				5,025	.....	5,025	398	.....	95-11-5	88-2-1	
Total.....			21878-6-6	.....	.....	4667-15-0	26,546-5-6				21,702-2-0	176-4-6	21,878-6-6	4,667-8-0	.....	52-11-3	43-7-7	.....

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* MIDDLE CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	10D
			Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.						Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.				
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	English.	Burmese.	Karen.		
S. P. G. Boys School ...	Rangoon ...	1864	137	45	92	274	171	255	274	194			
S. P. G. " " ...	Maulmain ...	1859	173	...	31	204	150	194	204	204			
St. Paul's " ...	Rangoon ...	1860	45	...	197	242	212	240	242	120			
St. Patrick's " ...	Maulmain ...	1842	17	1	117	135	120	129	135	36			
St. Peter's " ...	Bassein ...	1861	6	34	34	74	62	70	71	34			
Roman Catholic " ...	Toungoo ...	1866	39	...	18	57	46	56	50	56			
Mission " ...	Prome ...	1864	41	1	12	54	24	28	35	35			
Morton Lane " ...	Maulmain ...	.....	105	3	10	118	84	109	80	118			
Church of England Orphanage ...	Maulmain ...	1837	.....	...	20	20	20	20	.....	.....			
S. P. G. Poozoondoung ...	Rangoon ...	1868	37	...	1	38	28	36	38	38			
Town School ...	Sandoway ...	1867	14	...	12	26	26	.....	6	.....			
S. P. G. Myan Oung ...	Myan Oung ...	1868	.....	...	.....	30	22	30	.....	.....			
S. P. G. Henzada ...	Myan Oung ...	1867	19	...	15	34	30	34	34	19			
S. P. G. Zaloon ...	Myan Oung ...	1868	13	1	.....	14	12	17	.....	.....			
S. P. G. Thayetmyo ...	Thayetmyo ...	1868	30	...	2	32	25	32	30	.....			
Total.....			676	85	591	1,352	1,032	1,240	1,199	848			

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* MIDDLE CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Receipts during the year.							
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality	When Established.	Monthly rate or rates of Fee.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and donations, &c.		Fees and Fines &c.		Total.	
S. P. G. Boys School ...	Rangoon ...	1864	1 R.	3,000		22,639	8 6	3,500	... ...	29,113	8 6
S. P. G. " ...	Maulmain ...	1859	8 As. 12 As. & 1 R.	2,000		5,743	9 9	1,596	13 3	9,340	7 ...
St. Paul's " ...	Rangoon ...	1860	3 Rs.	2,000		.....	... ...	3,000	... ...	5,000	... ...
St. Patrick's " ...	Maulmain ...	1842	3 Rs.	1,500		122	... ...	4,706	... ...	6,328	... ...
St. Peter's " ...	Bassein ...	1861	2 Rs.	1,000		1,194	10 ...	349	... ...	2,543	10 ...
Roman Catholic " ...	Toungoo ...	1866	1 R.	2,200		6,275	... ...	279	12 ...	8,754	12 ...
Mission " ...	Prome ...	1864	1 R.	360		.....	... ...	235	14 ...	595	14 ...
Morton Lane " ...	Maulmain ...	.....	2 As. to 1 R.	1,000		1,090	... ...	628	4 ...	2,718	4 ...
Church of England Orphanage ...	Maulmain ...	1837	.....	300		2,174	7 ...	.....	... ...	2,474	7 ...
S. P. G. Poozoondoung ...	Rangoon ...	1868	1 R.	.....		601	... ...	311	... ...	912	... ...
Town School ...	Sandoway ...	1867	.....	240		.....	... ...	.....	... ...	240	... ...
S. P. G. Myan Oung ...	Myan Oung ...	1868	1 R.	.....		517	10 6	164	... ...	681	10 6
S. P. G. Henzada ...	Myan Oung ...	1867	1 R. & 8 As.	1,050		.....	... ...	364	... ...	1,414	... ...
S. P. G. Zaloon ...	Myan Oung ...	1868	.....	.....		657	15 ...	316	5 ...	97	4 4
S. P. G. Thayetmyo ...	Thayetmyo ...	1868	1 R. & 8 As.	365		274	3 11	180	... ...	819	3 11
Total.....				15,015		41,290	0 8	15,631	0 3	71,375	8 11

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* MIDDLE CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—*(Concluded.)*

1	2	3	20			21			22			23	24			25			26			27
			Charges incurred during the year.													Annual cost of Educating each Pupils.						
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.			Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.			Total Cost.			Cost to Govt.			REMARKS.
S. P. G. Boys School	Rangoon	1864	8,689	8	6	450			9,139	8	6					33	5		10	15		
S. P. G. ,, ,,	Maulmain	1859	9,105	7		235			9,340	7						48	2	4	10	4	11	
St. Paul's ,,	Rangoon	1860	7,500			500			8,000				3,000			36			12			
St. Patrick's ,,	Maulmain	1842	6,578						6,578				250			50	15	10	11	10		
St. Peter's ,,	Bassein	1861	2,543	10					2,543	10						34	6		13	8	2	
Roman Catholic ,,	Toungoo	1866	3,225			5,678			8,903				148	4		57	9	5	17	13	8	
Mission ,,	Prome	1864	535	14		60			595	14						21	4	6	12	13	11	
Morton Lane ,,	Maulmain		2,618	4		100			2,718	4						24	5	4	9	2	9	
Chsrch of England Orphanage	Maulmain	1837	2,213	13		336	4		2,550	1			75	10		25	5		15			
S. P. G. Poozoondoung	Rangoon	1868	912						912							25						
Town School	Sandoway	1867	480																			
S. P. G. Myanoung	Myanoung	1868	751	6									69	11	6	25						
S. P. G. Henzada	Myanoung	1867	780						780			634				23			12	3		
S. P. Zaloon	Myanoung	1868	1,329						132	9			354	12		80						
S. P. G. Thayetmyo	Thayetmyo	1868	960						96							30			11	7		
Total			48,221	14	6	7,359	4		55,581	2	6	634	3,898	5	6	36	1	9	12	7	1	

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	10D	11
			Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.						Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					
NAME OF INSTITUTION	Locality.	When Established.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	English.	Burmese.	Karen.			Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
Bhau Nat gyee ...	RANGOON	1869	...	3	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	3	...	...	...
Tsan Choung ...		1862	...	23	...	23	...	...	.....	.....	23	...	...	...
Htone gyee ...		1862	...	38	...	38	...	...	.....	.....	38	...	...	...
H'mau long ...		1862	...	10	...	10	...	...	.....	.....	10	...	...	...
Ahk' wah ...		1864	...	5	...	5	...	...	.....	.....	5	...	...	...
Shway lay ...		1869	...	24	...	24	...	...	.....	.....	24	...	...	...
Zway tau ...		1868	...	16	...	16	...	...	.....	.....	16	...	...	...
Yin dike gon ...		1854	...	24	...	24	...	...	.....	.....	24	...	...	...
Way net kon ...		1866	...	3	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	3	...	...	...
In tine ...		1862	...	28	...	28	...	...	.....	.....	28	...	...	...
Yay Ngan ...		1866	...	32	...	32	...	...	.....	.....	32	...	...	...
Kayah gyoon ...		1854	...	25	...	25	...	...	.....	.....	25	...	...	...
Tan bin gone ...		1856	...	49	...	49	...	...	.....	.....	49	...	...	...
Ahk' byin ...		1856	...	26	...	26	...	...	.....	.....	26	...	...	...
Ray tho ...		1854	...	84	...	84	...	...	.....	.....	84	...	...	...
Kine dau ...		1867	...	15	...	15	...	...	.....	.....	15	...	...	...
Tah-kwa lau ...		1867	...	28	...	28	...	...	.....	.....	28	...	...	...
Bon lon tseik ...		1862	...	57	...	57	...	...	.....	.....	57	...	...	...
Hlaw-gah ...		1854	...	34	...	34	...	...	.....	.....	34	...	...	...
Doon ta bay ...		1863	...	13	...	13	...	...	.....	.....	13	...	...	...
Tau la tay ...		1868	...	20	...	20	...	...	.....	.....	20	...	...	...
Tau plau ...		1867	...	6	...	6	...	...	.....	.....	6	...	...	...
			...	573	...	573	...	...	...	...	573	...	...	...

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870 —*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	23	24	25	26	27
			Receipts during the year.							Charges incurred during the year.					Annual cost of Educating each Pupil.		
NAME OF INSTITUTION	Locality	When Established.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and donations.	Fees and Fines &c.		Total.		Current.	Extraordinary	Total.	Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govt.	Remarks.
Bhau Nat gyee	RANGOON	1869	8		32			40		40		40			13 5 4	2 10 8	
Tsan Choung		1862	33		7			40		40		40			1 11 10	1 6 11	
Htone gyee		1862	52		48			100		100		100			2 10 1	1 5 10	
Hman long		1862	14		26			40		40		40			4 ..	1 6 4	
Ahk' wah		1864	14		16			30		30		30			6 ..	2 12 9	
Shway lay		1869	34		6			40		40		40			1 10 8	1 6 8	
Zway tau		1868	23		17			40		40		40			2 8	1 7	
Yin dike gon		1854	35		83			118		118		118			4 14 8	1 7 4	
Way net kon		1866	8		32			40		40		40			13 5 4	2 10 8	
In tine		1862	40					40		40		40			1 6 10	1 6 10	
Kay Ngan		1866	40					40		40		40			1 4	1 4	
Kayah gyoon		1854	36		4			40		40		40		..	1 9 7	1 7	
Tan bin gone		1856	70					70		70		70			1 6 10	1 6 10	
Ahk' bym		1856	36		4			40		40		40		.	1 8 7	1 6 1	
Ray tho		1854	123		143			266		266		266			3 2 5	1 7 5	
Kine dau		1867	21		19			40		40		40			2 10 8	1 6 4	
Tah-kwa lau		1867	40					40		40		40		.	1 6 10	1 6 10	
Bon lou tseik		1862	83		77			160		160		160		..	1 12 10	1 7 2	
Hlaw-gah		1854	40					40		40		40			1 2 9	1 2 9	
Doon ta lay		1863	18		22			40		40		40			3 1 2	1 6 1	
Tau la tay		1868	28		22			50		50		50			2 8	1 6 4	
Tau plau		1867	16		84			100		100		100			16 10 8	2 10 8	
			812	.	642			1,454		1,454	.	1,454	.		.....	..	

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	10D	11
			Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year						Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Burmese	Karens.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of Pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	English.	Burmese.	Karen.			Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
Th'nat-choung ...	RANGOON.	1866	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Magyay-queng ...		1863	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Oke-kan ...		1863	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Mee-nin-gon ...		1864	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Thong-tsoo ...		1864	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Waw-dalee ..		1865	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Zee-byoo-yoh ...		1868	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Ka-noung ...		1863	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Tan-bin-queng ...		1867	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Pat-in ...		1867	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Ta-pah-pray ...		1856	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Ko-doung ...		1867	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Mait-lin-gon ...		1864	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Tsay-kau ...		1866	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
Colony school ...	TOUNGOO.	1857	...	21	...	21	11	13	2	3	21	...	...	1 ans.
Primary school No. 1 ...	PROME	1864	38	7	...	45	23	25	...	31	...	...	..	3 ans.
do do „ 2 ...		1864	51	...	1	52	25	39	...	37	...	...	...	
do do „ 3 ...		1864	45	...	...	45	15	23	...	21	...	...	...	
Village-school ...	AMHERST.	1837	30	...	6	36	36	44	...	44	...	...	...	2 ans.
Kyah-Eng ...		1842	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	24	42	...	...	
Dah-gyne ...		1841	4	38	...	42	...	...	...	21	38	...	...	
Mau-ko ...		1853	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	
Th' nay-kmot ...		1868	...	11	2	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	
Tum-btai ...		1865	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	15	24	...	...	
Ko-do-ko ...		1840	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	6	30	...	...	
			168	357	9	531	110	144	2	234	349	...	...	...

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			26		27
			Receipts during the year.									Charges incurred during the year.					Annual cost of Educating each Pupil.					
NAME OF INSTITUTION	Locality.	When Established.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and donations &c.	Fees and Fines &c.				Total.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.			Cost to Govt.		Remarks.
Th'nat-choung ...	RANGOON.	1866	21	...	19	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	2	13	8	1	8	...
Magyay-queng ...		1863	28	...	12	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	2	...	...	1	6	4
Oke-kan ...		1863	21	..	19	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	2	10	8	1	6	4
Mee-nin-gon ...		1864	14	...	26	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	8	...	...	2	12	9
Thong-tsoo ..		1864	11	...	29	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	4
Waw-dalee ..		1865	18	...	22	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	3	1	2	1	6	1
Zee-byoo-yoh .		1868	14	...	26	..				40		40	...	40	...	...	4	7	1	1	8	10
Ka-noung ..		1863	36	...	64	...				100		100	..	100	...	..	4	...	...	1	7	...
Tait-bin-queng ..		1867	19	...	21	...				40		40	..	40	...	...	5	11	5	2	11	5
Pat-in ..		1867	14	...	26	..				40		40	...	40	...	...	4	...	...	1	6	4
Ta-pa-pray ...		1856	16	...	24	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...
Ko-doung ...		1867	14	...	16	...				30		30	...	30	...	...	3	5	4	1	8	10
Mait-lin-gon ...		1864	14	...	26	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	4	...	...	1	6	4
Tsay-kaw ...		1866	21	...	19	...				40		40	...	40	...	...	2	10	6	1	6	4
Colonel school ...	TOUNGOO	1857	36	...	105.12	...				141.12		169.12	...	169.12	...	28	13	0	11	2	12	3
Crimary school No. 1 ...	PROME	1864	128	...	...	28. 3				156. 3		148. 3	8	156. 3	...	...	6	3	11	5	1	4
do do „ 2 .		1864	66	...	...	37.12				103.12		97.12	6	103.11	...	...	2	10	16	1	11	...
do do „ 3 .		1864	46	...	...	12.12				58.12		52.12	6	58.12	...	...	2	8	10	2	...	...
Village school ...	AMHERST	1837	100	...	266	24				390		240	84	324	66	...	7	6	...	1	8	...
Kyah-Eng ...		1842	100	...	462	..				562		562	...	562	...	...	13	...	...	2	...	...
Dah-gyne ...		1841	50	...	152	...				202		202	...	202	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
Mau-ko ..		1853	50	...	113	..				163		163	...	163	...	...	12	...	...	3	...	...
Th'nay-knot ..		1868	50	...	50	..				100		100	...	100	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...
Tum-btai ...		1865	50	...	75	..				125		125	..	125	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...
Ko-do-ko ...		1840	50	...	60	...				110		110	...	110	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
			987	...	1,632.12	102.11				2,722.7		2,580.7	104	2,684.7	66	28	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	10D	11
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
			Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.			English.	Burmese.	Karen.			
Byeen-ya	MYAN OUNG.		...	20	...	20	17	17	...	...	20	...	...	...
Kyun-gong			...	10	...	10	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...
Ehyna			...	24	...	24	20	20	...	...	22	...	...	...
Aphyouk			...	20	...	20	17	17	...	...	19	...	...	...
Kyun-ta-nau			...	12	...	12	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	...
Do			...	10	...	10	10	10	...	...	10	...	...	...
Talon			...	13	...	13	13	13	...	...	13	...	...	...
Lamaing			...	13	...	13	10	10	...	..	12	...	...	...
Lapangong			...	27	...	27	21	21	...	...	24	...	...	...
Engayet			...	10	3	13	12	12	...	..	12	...	...	...
Kanoogyee			2	29	...	31	31	31	...	...	31	...	...	...
Ahyan			...	11	...	11	11	11	...	...	11	...	...	...
Kyan Sha			...	18	...	18	14	14	...	...	16	...	...	...
Eng-gyee			...	15	...	15	13	13	...	...	14	...	...	...
Choukyna			...	12	...	12	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	...
Sagagyee			...	15	...	15	12	12	...	...	13	...	...	...
Entayah			...	17	...	17	15	12	...	...	16	...	...	...
			2	276	3	281	249	246	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—*Continued.*

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Receipts during the year.								Charges incurred during the year.			Excess of Receipts over Charges.	Excess of Charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of Educating each Pupil.		REMARKS.
			From Government	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and Donations, &c.	Fees and Fines &c.	Total.				Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
Byeen ya	MYAN OUNG		110	...	130	...	240				240	...	240	...	...	12 ...	5 8	
Kyoungong			55	...	112	...	167				167	...	167	...	...	16 7	5 8	
Ehyna			130	...	130	...	260				260	...	260	...	...	10 8	5 4	
Aphyouk			110	...	28	...	138				138	...	138	...	...	6 9	5 5	
Kyuntanau			103	...	69	...	172				172	...	172	...	...	14 3	8 6	
do			44	...	58 8	...	102 8				102 8	...	102 8	...	...	10 1	4 4	
Talon			45	...	63	...	108				108	...	108	...	...	8 3	1 4	
Lamaing			71	...	65	...	136				136	...	136	...	...	10 5	5 1	
Lepangong			170	...	102	...	272				272	...	272	...	...	10 ...	6 2	
Engayet			71	...	87	...	158				158	...	158	...	...	12 1	5 4	
Kanoogyee			170	...	166	...	336				336	...	336	...	...	10 8	5 5	
Ahyan			99	...	68	...	167				167	...	167	...	...	15 1	9 ...	
Kyan Sha			99	...	44	...	143				143	...	143	...	...	7 5	5 5	
Eng gyee			82	...	57	...	139				139	...	139	...	...	9 3	5 5	
Chonkyna			66	...	83	...	149				149	...	149	...	...	12 3	5 5	
Sagagyee			82	...	90	...	172				172	...	172	...	...	11 5	5 5	
Entayah			93	...	37	...	130				130	...	130 8	...	...	7 6	4 8	
			1,600	...	1,389 8	...	2,989				2,989	...	2,989	...	...	...	...	

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A.	10B.	10C.	10D	11
			Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.						Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	English.	Burmese.	Karens.			Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
Ksau Koh	BASSEIN.	1867	...	24	...	24	21	...	...	9	24	...	...	...
Kah-plah		1862	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	4	25	...	...	...
Kah-Wai		1863	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	...
Kin-dat		1869	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Koh-Soo		1860	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...
Kau-kau-pgah		1862	...	55	...	55	39	...	...	1	55	...	...	...
Kyan-gah-douk		1864	...	31	...	31	29	...	...	6	31	...	...	...
Kyah-en-gou		1863	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...
Kyoo-tah		1862	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	6	43	...	...	...
Kyoo-too		1863	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	11	33	...	...	...
Kwai-Yah		1864	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	3	26	...	...	...
Kwai-thah		1869	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	...
Kyau-lah		1868	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	1	32	...	...	...
Khyaum-byah		1863	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	2	20	...	...	...
Gai-K'lee		1866	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	13	40	...	...	...
Gonmeng		1869	...	16	...	16	15	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Hoh-lot		1865	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	4	31	...	...	...
Ng-Kwat		1864	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Zee-byoo-kweng... ...		1863	...	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...
Sah-prah		1867	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
Sit-gyee		1866	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	5	35	...	...	...
Hsen-goo		1863	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Hsai-let		1863	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	12	34	...	...	...
Shan-Gyoung		1863	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	16	45	...	...	...
Nyoh-mau		1863	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	5	38	...	...	...
				775		775	104							

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			26			27
			Receipts during the year.								Charges incurred during the year.					Annual cost of Educating each Pupils.						
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and donations, &c.	Fees and Fines &c.	Total.				Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.			Cost to Govt.			REMARKS.
Ksau-koh	BASSEIN.	1867	30	...	40	20	90				90	...	90	...	...	3	12	0	1	4	0	...
Kah-plah		1862	40	...	22	18	80				80	...	80	...	...	3	3	2	19	7	0	...
Kah-Wai		1863	25	...	24	6	55				55	...	55	...	...	5	0	0	2	4	4	...
Kin-dat		1869	10	...	18	6	34				34	...	34	...	...	1	5	9	0	6	5	...
Koh-Soo		1860	60	...	60	...	120				120	...	120	...	...	2	4	3	1	2	1	...
Kau-kau-pgah		1862	90	...	100	38	228				228	...	228	...	...	4	2	4	1	10	2	...
Kyan-gah-lauk		1864	35	...	46	8	89				89	...	89	...	...	2	14	0	1	2	1	...
Kyah-en-gon		1863	30	...	45	...	75				75	...	75	...	...	6	4	0	2	8	0	...
Kyoo-tah		1862	90	...	100	...	190				190	...	190	...	...	4	6	8	2	1	6	...
Kyoo-too		1863	45	...	63	8	116				116	...	116	...	...	3	8	0	1	5	1	...
Kwai-Yah		1864	25	...	25	...	50				50	...	50	...	...	1	1	5	0	8	9	...
Kwai-thah		1869	35	...	30	...	65				65	...	65	...	...	3	6	9	1	13	6	...
Kyau-lah		1868	20	...	5	20	45				45	...	45	...	...	1	6	6	0	10	0	...
Khyaum-byah		1863	25	...	5	37	67				67	...	67	...	...	3	5	7	1	4	0	...
Gai-K'lee		1866	40	...	30	92	162				162	...	162	...	...	4	0	10	1	0	0	...
Gonmeng		1869	25	...	...	10	35				35	...	35	...	...	2	3	0	1	9	0	...
Hoh-lot		1865	35	...	55	24	114				114	...	114	...	...	3	10	10	1	2	1	...
Ng-Kwat		1864	35	...	40	20	95				95	...	95	...	...	3	6	3	1	4	0	...
Zee-byoo-kweng		1863	45	...	60	12	117				117	...	117	...	...	2	2	8	0	13	4	...
Sah-prah		1867	25	...	35	...	60				60	...	60	...	...	1	14	0	0	12	6	...
Sit-gyee		1866	26	...	4	8	38				38	...	38	...	...	1	1	4	0	11	11	...
Hsen-goo		1863	20	...	20	14	54				54	...	54	...	...	4	2	6	1	8	7	...
Hsai-let		1863	50	...	70	9	129				129	...	129	...	...	3	12	8	1	7	6	...
Shan-gyoung		1863	60	...	75	28	163				163	...	163	...	...	3	10	0	1	5	4	...
Nyoh-mau		1863	25	...	50	8	83				83	...	83	...	...	2	3	0	0	10	6	...
			946		1,032	376	2,354				2,354		2,354									

Satistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the Year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A.	10B.	10C.	10D.	11
			Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.						Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.	Average number of Pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	English.	Burmese.	Karens.			Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
Tkon-deing ...	BASSEIN.	1869	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Tau-tseng ...		1863	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	2	32	...	...	...
Too-ploo ...		1863	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	2	28	...	...	...
Toh-kwan ...		1863	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	...
Tan-kalilat ...		1866	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	9	23	...	...	...
Tin-dah ...		1863	...	58	...	58	...	...	...	11	58	...	...	...
Tau-koo ...		1863	...	40	...	40	38	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
Nau-peh-eh ...		1863	..	94	...	94	91	...	...	5	94	...	...	...
Pnah-theng ...		1863	...	66	...	66	...	...	...	24	66	...	...	...
Para-khyoung ...		1864	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	10	53	...	...	...
Pau-ta-nau ...		1863	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Pyah-yay-gyau ...		1869	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...
Plan-pah-doh ...		1869	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
Pgoo, khyoung ...		1864	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	5	16	...	...	...
M'gay-la-hah ...		1863	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...
Methway-deik ...		1863	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	1	35	...	...	...
Mer-pah-kmah ...		1863	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Moh-gon ...		1863	...	72	...	72	66	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Yai-kon-gyee ...		1869	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Yoh-placa ...		1863	...	35	...	35	33	...	...	12	35	...	...	...
Ywah-plau ...		1869	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...
Ray-gyau ...		1863	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	19	34	...	...	...
			...	749	...	749	228	...	...		...	...	...	...

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—*(Continued)*

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			26			27
			Receipts during the year.								Charges incurred during the year					Annual cost of Educating each Pupil.						
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment	Subscriptions and donations, &c.	Fees and Fines &c.			Total.		Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Total cost.			Cost to Govt.			REMARKS.
Tkon-deing	BASSEIN.	1869	15	...		15		.	30		30	..	30	...	...	1	12	3	0	14	2	.
Tau-tseng		1863	50	...		55		...	105		105	.	105	...	...	3	4	6	1	9	0	...
Too-ploo		1863	40	...		60		...	100		100	.	100	...	...	3	9	2	1	7	0	...
Toh-kwan		1863	20	...		48		8	76		76	..	76	...	...	2	8	6	0	10	8	...
Tan-kahlat		1866	30	...		30		..	60		60	...	60	...	...	2	10	0	1	5	0	..
Tin-dah		1863	50	...		78		21	149		149	.	149	...	..	2	9	1	0	13	10	...
Tau-koo		1863	50	...		70		..	120		120	..	120	...	..	3	0	0	1	4	0	...
New-peh-eh		1863	100	...		50		100	250		250	.	250	...	..	2	10	7	1	1	0	...
P'nah-theng		1863	100	...		165		..	265		265	..	265	...	...	4	0	3	1	8	3	..
Para-khyoung		1864	50	...		100		..	150		150	.	150	...	...	2	13	3	0	15	1	...
Pan-ta-nau		1863	30	...		50		...	80		80	..	80	...	...	4	0	0	1	8	0	...
Pyah-yau-gyah		1869	30	...		30		...	60		60		60	...	...	4	0	0	2	0	0	.
Plau-pah-dah		1869	15	...		20		..	35		35	.	35	...	...	1	15	1	0	13	4	.
Pgoo, Khyoung ..		1864	40	...		35		10	85		85	..	85	...	...	5	5	0	2	8	0	.
M'gay-lah-hah ..		1863	30	...		65		..	95		95	...	95	...	...	4	2	1	1	4	10	...
Me-thway-deik		1863	40	...		35		...	75		75	..	75	...	...	2	2	3	1	2	3	..
Mer-pah-kmah ..		1863	40	...		60		16	116		116	.	116	...	...	5	12	10	2	0	0	.
Moh-gon		1863	40	...		40		...	80		80	.	80	...	...	1	1	9	0	8	10	.
Yai-kongyee		1869	28	..		20		8	56		56	..	56	...	...	6	3	7	3	1	9	...
Yoh-plaee ..		1863	30	...		49		9	88		88	..	88	...	...	2	8	3	0	13	9	...
Ywah-plan ...		1869	15	..		15		8	38		38	..	38	...	...	3	7	3	1	5	10	...
Ray-gyan ...		1863	25	..		35		...	60		60	...	60	...	...	1	12	3	0	11	9	...
			868	...		1,125		180	2,173		2,173	...	2,173	...	...							

Statistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A.	10B.	10C.	10D.	11
			Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.						Number of Pupils studying in eac language at the close of the year.					
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils of on the Rolls Monthly.	English.	Burmese.	Karens.			Monthly rate or rate of Fee.
Lah Yoh	BASSEIN.	1869	...	27	...	27	26	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
Lay Loo		1864	...	36	...	36	29	...	...	6	36	...	...	...
Lai Koo		1864	...	14	...	14	10	...	...	3	14	...	...	...
Wah-klau-lot		1864	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
Weh Soo		1863	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	2	20	...	...	...
Win-kha-bah		1869	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Th'mah-tkyah		1863	...	59	...	59	...	...	...	10	59	...	...	...
Thah-bu-ban		1863	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	5	21	...	...	...
Than-min-gon		1869	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	9	34	...	...	...
Than-doway-tah ...		1869	...	16	...	16	13	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
Than-poh		1863	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...
Thoung-gyee		1869	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
Ada-louk		1863	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...
Oon-khyoung		1869	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
				338		338	78			37	338			

Satistical Return of AIDED SCHOOLS *of the* LOWER CLASS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			26			27
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality,	When Established	Receipts during the year.								Charges incurred during the year.			Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Annual cost of Educating each Pupil.						REMARKS.
			From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and donations, &c.	Fees and Fines &c.	Total.				Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.			Total Cost.			Cost to Govt.			
Lah Yoh	BASSEIN.	1869	35	...	36	...	71				71	...	71	...	...	2	10	1	1	4	9	...
Lay Loo		1864	40	..	50	24	114				114	...	114	...	...	3	2	8	1	1	9	...
Lai Koo		1864	20	...	30	...	50				50	...	50	...	...	3	9	2	1	6	10	...
Wah-klaw-lot		1864	10	...	30	...	40				40	...	40	...	...	1	2	3	0	4	7	...
Weh Soo		1863	28	...	15	8	51				51	...	51	...	...	2	8	10	1	6	5	...
Win-kah-bah		1869	25	...	17	16	58				58	...	58	...	...	4	13	4	2	1	4	...
Th'mah-tkyah		1863	50	...	50	16	116				116	...	116	...	...	1	15	...	...	13	7	...
Thah-bu-ban		1863	25	...	20	8	53				53	...	53	...	...	2	7	...	1	3	1	...
Than-min-gon		1869	25	...	...	7	32				32	...	32	...	...	...	15	1	...	11	9	...
Than-doway-tah... ...		1869	15	...	10	12	37				37	...	37	...	...	2	5	...	...	15	...	...
Than-poh		1863	8	...	20	8	36				36	...	36	...	...	2	9	10	...	9	2	...
Thoung-gyee		1869	15	...	20	8	43				43	...	43	...	...	2	2	5	...	12	...	...
Ada-louk		1863	25	...	30	...	55				55	...	55	...	...	2	12	...	1	4	...	...
Oon-khyoung		1869	15	...	25	...	40				40	...	40	...	...	4	...	...	1	8	...	...
			336		353	107	796				796		796			4	12	7	2	3	10	

Statistical Return of AIDED NORMAL SCHOOLS *for the year ending 31st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A.	10B.	10C.	10D.	11
			Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.						Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	English.	Burmese.	Karens.			Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
Pwo-karen Normal ...	Bassein ...	1852	...	66	2	68	59	63	16	...	52	...	...	.....
Karen Normal and Industrial	do	1853	1	108	...	109	93	104	31	19	109	...	...	1 R.
Karen Young Men's Normal	Toungoo ...	1853	...	154	...	154	39	49	94	141	154	...	...	8 Ans.
Karen Normal Dinewoonquin	Maulmain....	1845	...	65	...	65	65	65	...	65	...	...	...	
			1	393	2	396	256	281	141	225	306	...	...	.....

Statistical Return of AIDED NORMAL SCHOOLS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			Receipts during the year.								Charges incurred during the year.					Annual cost of Educating Each Pupil.		
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and donations, &c.	Fees and Fines &c.	Total.				Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govt.	REMARKS.
Pwo-karen Normal ..	Bassein ..	1852	..	..	1,077-11-0	60	1,137-11-0				891- 6-0	600	1,491-6-0	...	353-11-0	81- 0-0	.....	
Karen Normal and Industrial ...	do .	1853	2,000	...	7,103- 3-4	95-11-9	9,198-15-1				9,366-14-5	.....	9,366-14-5	..	167-15-4	89-11-6	19-2-6	
Karen Young Men's Normal...	Toungoo ...	1853	840	...	1,034-10-7	316- 3-6	2,190-14-1				1,698-10-8	991-4-6	2,689-15-2	..	499- 1-1	54-14-4	17-2-3	
Karen Normal Dinewoonquin..	Maulmain ..	1845	1,000	..	1,329-15-2	...	2,329-15-2				2,329-15-2	.....	2,329-15-2	...	....	35-13-6	15-4-7	
			3,840	...	10,545-8-1	471-15-3	14,857- 7-4				15,286-14-6	1,591-4-6	11,878- 2-9	..	2350-10-7	65-5-10	17-3-1	

Statistical Return of AIDED FEMALE SCHOOLS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10A	10B	10C	10D	11
			Number of Pupils on the Roll at the end of the year.						Number of Pupils studying in each language at the close of the year.					
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils attending daily.	Average number of pupils on the Rolls Monthly.	English	Burmese.	Karens.			Monthly rate or rates of Fee.
St. John's School ...	Rangoon	1861	40	30	70	140	130	90	50	...	...	...	...	5 Rs.
St. Joseph's School ...	Maulmain	1847	...	...	117	117	110	112	117	...	...	..	...	6 Rs.
Karen Female Institute ...	Toungoo	1857	...	77	...	77	38	43	48	50	77	...	...	
D'Oyley Burmese Girls School ...	Do.	1858	42	...	8	50	16	22	22	47	...	...	...	
S. P. G. Girls School ...	Rangoon	1866	80	...	35	115	65	95	81	34	...	...	...	
St. Mary's School ...	Maulmain	1856	60	...	...	60	45	50	...	60	...	...	...	
			222	107	230	559	404	412	308	191	77	...	...	...

Statistical Return of AIDED FEMALE SCHOOLS *for the year ending* 31*st March* 1870.—*(Continued.)*

1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
			Receipts during the year.								Charges incurred during the year.					Annual cost of Educating each Pupil.		
NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Locality.	When Established.	From Government.	Proceeds of Endowment.	Subscriptions and donations, &c.	Fees and Fines &c.				Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of Receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over Receipts.	Total Cost.	Cost to Govt.	REMARKS.
St. John's School	Rangoon	1861	1,500	...	2,500	3,000				7,000	6,600	2,000	8,600	...	1,600	64-0-0	12-0-0	
St. Joseph's School	Maulmain	1847	1,500	...	...	6,786				8,286	7,706	300	8,006	280	... ...	71-7-8	13-6-3	
Karen Female Institute	Toungoo	1857	1,000	...	1,528-14	1-4				2,530-2	829-11-5	1,700-6-7	2,530-2	...	... ...	58-11-1	23-4-1	
D'Oyley Burmese Girls School	Do.	1858	360	120	278-2	3				761-2	361- 8-2	889-1-8	1,250-9-10	...	489-7-10	56-13-6	16-5-9	
S. P. G. Girls School	Rangoon	1866	1,000	...	711	2,499				4,210	4,210	.....	4,210	...	... ...	44- 5-0	10-9-0	
St. Mary's School	Maulmain	1856	400	...	300	...				700	360	140	500	200	... ...	10	8	
			5,760	120	5,318	12,289-4				23,487-4	20,067-3-7	5,029-8-3	25,096-11-10	480	2,089-7-10	50-14-2	15-9-6	

A.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND HEAD MASTERS OF SCHOOLS.

REPORTS

OF

SUPERINTENDENTS AND HEAD MASTERS OF SCHOOLS.

In accordance with recent orders the Annual Reports made by Managers of the Schools to the Director of Public Instruction, which have hitherto been appended in full to the departmental report, will not in future be published, excepting so far as may be necessary to the completion of the general report.

The following extracts have been made in illustration of paragraphs 43 and 63.

Extract from letter from the Revd. J. B. Vinton, Rangoon, to the Director of Public Instruction, British Burma.

* * * * * *

I have been notified that no grant for the Village schools will in the future be sanctioned on the ground that the Monastic system at present aided by the Government is sufficient to furnish the Primary education of the country. I would however respectfully submit that while the system of Monastic schools may perhaps supply the Primary education of the Burmese population, it certainly will not supply the wants of the large Karen population of the Province, while the Karens form the fourth part of the population and while as at present they are not and cannot be reached by the schools attached to the Burmese monasteries, I cannot refrain from urging the continuance of the Grants-in-aid heretofore made to Karen Village schools.

May I not request you to lay before the Government of India, the facts I have mentioned above, and to urge upon it the claims of the Karens to aid for the only schools in which their children can obtain even the most elementary education.

Extract from letter from the Revd. C. H. Carpenter, Bassein, to the Director of Public Instruction, British Burma.

* * * * * *

10. Turning to the Primary or Village schools we find the whole number of aided schools to be 61 against 32 for the previous year. The whole number of pupils in attendance is 1862 against 1006 for the year 1868-69. Of this number 1084 are boys 778 are girls. A considerable number of these schools have been established in new villages

or revived after a long respite in old ones. I am happy to say that most of them promised to be permanent.

11. The total amount of current expenses charged in the return is Rs. 5,323. Dividing by the number of pupils 1862 we have the total annual cost of educating each pupil Rs. 2-13-9. The Government Grant-in-aid is Rs. 2,150, dividing again we have the annual cost to Government of educating each pupil Rs. 1-2-6.

12. I regret to say that for reasons stated last year columns 8 and 9 can only be partially filled up. Printed forms for a daily register are requisite to secure the desired information, excepting in cases where the school suffers from sickness and consequent panic. It is believed that the daily average attendance range as high as in similar schools at home.

13. Under the heading of "donations in kind" is included a moderate allowance for the teachers board, when boarded by the villagers, and also in two instances marked* where a considerable number of pupils from a distance received board gratis, a small allowance for that item is made. No charge is entered for repairs or use of school house; nor for books, black boards &c.

14. The date assigned for the establishment of the school in column 3 is the earliest year for which records of the school are found in the Superintendent's books. In many instances these schools must have had a much earlier origin.

15. One school in the District (Kau-kau-pgah) was held 9½ months out of the twelve. The school of least duration was held only one month. The average duration of the 61 schools was 4 months and 6 days.

16. Cross Stilson's Arithmetic was studied by 747 pupils. Geography was studied with the aid of maps and Mrs. Thomas' useful text book by 146 pupils. Burmese by 263 pupils, the Karen Primer, Reading Books, Catechism and the Bible by about the usual proportion. Part singing was taught in some 20 or more of the Schools with good effect.

17. With nearly all of the teachers I am personally acquainted, more than half of the number being old pupils, and having visited a considerable number of the Schools, I am prepared to say that with few exceptions, fewer than ever before the teachers are well up to their work. The villagers are learning the difference between poor and good schools, and so far as possible, will have only the latter. Trained teachers in the village schools receive from Rs. 15 to 25 per month generally if unmarried with the additions of board. Non-peh-eh and Pnáh-theng employ each two first class teachers. Four of the most successful teachers are trained young women. This class of teachers is likely to increase.

18. The Superintendent earnestly desires that aid from the Local Cess may be extended to these schools. The Karen cultivators pay large taxes, and it is believed that these schools, Christian though they be, are far more worthy of aid than the indigenous schools of Burma; even if all aid is withheld, most of them are sure to be sustained for a

part of the year, but the length of term will probably be diminished, and it may be an inferior grade of teachers will be employed.

19. I will conclude with a single fact which ought to prove to the most sceptical that education and a genuine love of knowledge is getting deep hold of this interesting people. My books show that from November 1st 1868 to 30th September 1869, the Karens paid to me for books, stationery and subscriptions to their vernacular newspaper, Rs. 3,438. A large part of this sum was for school text books.

From the Revd. D. A. W. Smith, to P. Hordern Esq., Director of Public Instruction British Burma, dated Henzadah the 2nd April 1870.

I have the honour to return to you the prescribed statistical form, filled up as completely as the returns from the several aided schools, have allowed.

The schools in the seventeen villages reported, were sustained independently of any expectation of extraneous aid, the Karens having been informed a year ago, that no Grant-in-aid from Government could be reasonably expected, on account of the absence from Henzada, of the Superintending Missionary. Notwithstanding the absence of all expectation of assistance from abroad, the schools reported seem to have been fully kept up to the average standard for previous years. This fact augurs well for the future, but at the same time ought scarcely to be construed as an argument in favour of the total withdrawal of all Grant-in-aid, for the future, inasmuch as the efficiency to which these schools have arrived at the present time, is without doubt largely traceable to the assistance already received. Moreover, there are still many schools which have as yet arrived only at that state of efficiency in which the first Grant-in-aid found the seventeen schools now reported, and to which a little reasonable aid from Government just now would prove a healthy stimulus. Besides the places reported, Primary schools have been kept up in eleven other places in the Myanoung District, among the Karens.

* * * * * * * *

I beg to express my sincere regret that no more Grants-in-aid may be expected from the Government for the Primary schools among the Karens in British Burma.

From the Honorary Secretary to the Rangoon Literary Society, to P. Hordern Esq., Director of Public Instruction, dated Rangoon the 16*th July* 1870.

I have the honour to return the statistical form received with your Memo. No. 56-1, dated 5th July, duly filled in, and to report, that the Society is still endeavouring to maintain the objects for which it was originally established, *viz.*, the mental improvement of young men by means of classes, lectures and the formation of a good Library: I am happy to state that the latter especially is now very extensively resorted to. There was during the year 1869-70, nearly 1,700 books taken out and read by 432 members. Fresh consignments of good readable and

standard books were received during the year, and a collection of new books on history, travels, biography, and the arts and sciences is very shortly expected. The Committee of the society have long had in contemplation the extension of the building now used, but want of funds alone has caused the project to remain in abeyance. It will soon become imperative however that some improvement and extension should be made, as the Library is now assuming large proportions, and becoming so valuable that a great risk is incurred by keeping such a large collection of books in so inflammable a building. An appeal will probably be made to the public for a building fund and the mercantile gentlemen and others in this place who originally contributed so handsomely to raise the present building, will it is hoped respond to the call, but the Committee venture to hope that the Government will also kindly assist them in this particular, as it has already done with similar educational institutions in the Province. At their request I would solicit your aid in applying to Government for the promise of, say one-half of the sum that may otherwise be raised for building purposes. The society has hitherto never received more than 30£ per annum,* and a grant, as a donation, under the condition above set forth is now solicited, which it is hoped will meet with your recommendation.

* From 1865.

B.

CIRCULARS &c., ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CIRCULARS &c., ISSUED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From the Director of Public Instruction, to Head Masters of Government Schools, No. 1, *dated* 21*st April* 1869.

The undersigned has the honour to request that in future all Contingent and other Bills requiring countersignature in this Office may be submitted in duplicate.

From the Director of Public Instruction British Burma, to Head Masters of Government Schools, No. 865, *dated* 2*nd June* 1869.

The undersigned has the honour (* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *)
to request that in future when tabular statements are called for they may invariably be drawn up on foolscap sized paper (on a half sheet if possible.)

From the Director of Public Instruction, British Burma, to Managers of Aided Schools, No. 8, *dated* 15*th June* 1869.

I have the honour to inform you that in future all Bills for Educational Grants-in-Aid will require countersignature in the Education Department before payment, and that, for the present, every such Bill must be forwarded in the first instance to this Office to be countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction, before it is presented for payment at the Treasury where it may be payable.

2. Grants-in-Aid in this Province are at present either annual grants or monthly grants.

Annual grants are payable on the 1st of April in each year for which they are sanctioned. Monthly grants are payable on the first of each month for which they are sanctioned. In every case the Bill will require the countersignature of the Director of Public Instruction without which it will not be paid at the Treasury.

3. I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to forward the bill in each case to this Office, in duplicate, early enough to be returned to you before the day on which the grant is payable.

It is not necessary to accompany the bill with a letter.

4. Arrangements will be made for the passing of bills which may reach this office during the absence on duty of the Director of Public Instruction.

5. I take this opportunity of reminding you that Grants-in-Aid are liable to be withheld or reduced if the Rules under which they are made are not fully complied with.

From the Director of Public Instruction, British Burma, to Head Masters of Government Schools, No. 9, dated 22nd June 1869.

I have the honour to inform you that in future the official designation of Masters in Government Schools will be as follows:—

Head Master.	Third Master.
Second Master.	Fourth Master, &c.

Vernacular Master.

(Where one master is specially appointed to teach in the vernacular) and to request that the use of the designations "First Assistant Master" &c., or "First Assistant Teacher" &c., may be discontinued.

From the Director Public Instruction, to the Managers of Aided Schools, No. 13, dated 20th August 1869.

My attention having been called by the Accountant General to the provisions of the Stamp Act by which certain penalties are attached to the endorsement of unstamped bills in cases where a stamp is required by the Act, I have the honour to inform you that in future no bill for a Grant-in-Aid will be passed in this Department which does not bear a receipt stamp.

From Horace Spearman, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to the Director of Public Instruction, British Burma, No. 615-2, Home Department, (Education,) dated Rangoon, 9th September 1869.

I have received and laid before the Chief Commissioner your letter No. 66-7 dated 24th August 1869, requesting that no notice may be taken of any correspondence from Superintendents of Schools unless it comes through your Office.

2. In reply I am to state that the Chief Commissioner concurs with you in considering that the practice of writing direct to the Chief Commissioner on Educational matters is objectionable, and I am to state that no attention will be paid in future to such communications so received, unless they are accompanied by a letter stating that you have declined to submit the matter.

3. I am to suggest that, with a view to prevent the system being continued any longer, you should furnish each Manager or Superintendent of a School with a copy of this letter.

CIRCULAR DOCKET NO. 16.

Dated 18th October 1869.

Copy forwarded to Managers of Aided Schools for information and guidance.

From the Director of Public Instruction, British Burma, to the Head Masters of Government Schools, No. 17, *dated 8th November* 1869.

On various occasions letters have been submitted by Junior Masters of Government Schools direct to this office, and with a view to the discontinuance of this practice, I have to request that you will be good enough to instruct Officers serving under you that no communications addressed by them to this Office will be received unless forwarded through you. All such communications should be accompanied by such comment from yourself as may be called for.

PROVISIONAL RULES

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF

LOCAL COMMITTEES OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

BRITISH BURMA.

Dated 12*th April* 1870.

1. The Local Committee of Public Instruction in each District is composed of the Officers noted in the margin* with any other official or non-official residents who may be appointed by the Local Government. Should the members of the Committee wish to add any person to their number they should submit to the Local Government an application accordingly stating the profession and social position of the nominee, and whether he has shewn any decided interest in Native Education.

* Deputy Commissioner, Asst Commissioner, Civil Surgeon.. Besides these the Commissioner of the Division, the Director of Public Instruction and the District Inspector or Deputy Inspector of Schools are ex-officio members.

2. The Secretary to each Local Committee is appointed by the Chief Commissioner upon the recommendation of the members of the Committee. No master of a School is eligible for the appointment of Secretary.

3. The duties of a Local Committee are two-fold; first to superintend Government Schools of the Higher and Middle class, and secondly to superintend the working of the measures of the Education Department for the improvement of Primary Education. Where a Government School of the Higher or Middle class is established at the Head Quarters of a District the ordinary current business of such School will be conducted by the Secretary to the Local Committee, under the general direction and control of that body and in accordance with the rules and practice of the Education Department.

The Committee will meet as often as may be necessary, but not less frequently than once a quarter.

4. The Funds of each School will be in the charge of the Local Committee subject to the control of the Director of Public Instruction. They consist of endowments, fees, fines and other local receipts in addition to the Government grant or assignment.

Funds belonging to the School when in the shape of Government or other securities will be invested in the joint names of the Deputy Commissioner of the District and the Director of Public Instruction for the time being.

5. With the exception noted below all money received on account of the School will be regularly remitted to the District Treasury, and charges against them can only be paid by the Treasury Officer upon an authorized bill. An account of all sums so credited and expended will be kept by the Committee and an abstract of it in the form annexed (marked No. 5) will be forwarded quarterly to the Director of Public Instruction on the 1st of April, July, October, and January.

Exception.—Monthly subscriptions or donations obtained by the efforts of the Committee may, if they wish, be expended by them at their own discretion; but such funds will not be available to meet sanctioned charges for salaries, &c., and will not appear in the Quarterly Statement of accounts; they will however be entered in the Annual Statistical Returns.

6. A Quarterly Statistical Return* (in Form No. 4 annexed) will be furnished by the Secretary of the Committee to the Director of Public Instruction, the prescribed monthly returns being forwarded as at present by Head Masters, countersigned by the Secretary to the Committee.

7. Some member of the Committee is expected to visit the School once a week and to enter in a visit book to be kept for the purpose any remarks or suggestions which he may consider necessary.

This book will be open to the inspection of the masters and will be laid before each meeting of the Local Committee.

8. In examining pupils or classes of a School members of the Committee will as far as possible refrain from disturbing the regular course of instruction, and will generally confine their questions to the subject on which the class may be engaged. Any remarks regarding the management of the class or the conduct of the master will be reserved for entry in the visit book. The Head Master will not act on the suggestions of an individual member but will refer the matter for the consideration of the Committee at the next meeting.

9. The Head Master of a School must conform to the instructions of the Local Committee conveyed to him by the Secretary, against the continuance of which however he may appeal to the Director of Public Instruction.

10. No pupil can be expelled or flogged without a written order from the Local Committee.

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* At present furnished by Head Masters.

11. In matters apart from the ordinary current business of the School on which orders may be required, the Local Committee will issue such orders as may seem necessary, provided they are not at variance with the rules and practice of the Department and subject to the provisions of the next following clause; such orders being subsequently reported by the Secretary to the Director of Public Instruction.

Questions of the following nature will not be disposed of without reference to the Director of Public Instruction :—

(1.)—Proposals materially affecting the future prospects of the School, financial or otherwise.

(2.)—Appointments, the salary of which is Rs. 50 per mensem or upwards.

(3.)—The grant of leave of absence (except for a day or two) to holders of such appointments.

(4.)—The degradation or punishment of holders of such appointments.

(5.)—Questions of more than ordinary importance or of decided bearing upon the general condition and prospects of education.

12. Each Local Committee will conduct the Annual Examination of the School and submit to the Director of Public Instruction an Annual Report of the institution, founded on the observations of visiting members, the reports of the masters and the results of the examination.

The Annual Report of the Committee will show the receipts from Local donations or endowments, the estimation of the School and of education generally by the Native Public, the state of the School property, and all other matters of interest affecting the School and the general state of education in the district.

13. As regards Primary Education it will be the duty of every Local Committee to submit to the Director of Public Instruction recommendations for the disposal of the Educational Cess Funds of the District, to correspond with him upon the subject and to superintend the working of the measures adopted. Wherever the funds will allow, a Deputy Inspector of Schools will be appointed who will have charge of the Primary Schools of the District, and will act under the orders of the Local Committee of Public Instruction, subject to the rules laid down for his guidance by the Education Department.

In Districts where no Deputy Inspector is appointed, the Local Committee will arrange for the best disposal of the Cess Funds through the Extra Assistant Commissioners, in accordance with the rules of the Department.

P. HORDERN,

Director of Public Instruction.

No. 4.

STATISTICAL Return of the Government School for the Quarter ending 187

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When Established.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the Quarter.				Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the end of the Quarter.					Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Receipts during the Quarter.									Charges during the Quarter.					Monthly cost of Educating each Pupil.		Remarks
			Burmese.	Karens.	Others.	Total.		English.	Burmese.					From Government.	Proceeds of Endowments.	Local rate of Assessment.	Subscriptions, Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Sale of Books.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9 *a*	9 *b*	9 *c*	9 *d*	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

The of 187.

Secretary.

No. 5.

ABSTRACT Account Current of the *Government School for the Quarter ending*

CREDIT.	Rupees.	A.	P.	DEBIT.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Assignment or authorized expenditure from the general Revenue for the Quarter ...				Amount of Establishment Bill for the Quarter			
Schooling Fees and Fines, &c., realized during the Quarter...				Do. Contingent Bill ...			
Sale of Books, &c., during the Quarter ...							
Total Credit Rupees...							
Deduct debited Rupees...							
Balance of the Quarter...				Total Debit Rupees...			

The *of* 187 .}

Secretary.